PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,828—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CHUBB'S SAFES
AND
CHUBB'S LOCKS
Daily preserve Crores of Rupees. There is not a single instance of LOSS by FIRE or BURGLARS from a CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF and THIEF RESISTING SAFE.
BOMBAY AGENT, 37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.M.INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	31st Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
R.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
R.I. INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	28th "
			1897
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	2nd Jan.
R.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	30th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.I. INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	24th "
M.I. INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	1st May

The Steamers marked R. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.I. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
The "India" marked R.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	756	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,251	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 14 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 21, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st Oct., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 31st Oct., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 29th Oct. at 2 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 29th Oct., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 11th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,905 tons, on or about 7th Nov.

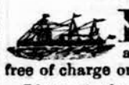
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 21st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

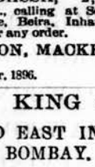
S.S. SINGAPORE.....12th Nov. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. O. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 17, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st October 1896.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

TREACHER & CO., LD., WINE DEPARTMENT.

TRADE MARK.

BURGUNDIES.

SPECIAL attention is called to the following Brands which are of very exceptional quality and in excellent condition. These Wines on account of their recuperative properies are much in request at this time of the year.

	Cash. Pts. Rs.	Cash. Qts. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs.	Credit. Qts. a.
CHAMBERTIN of select Vintage	22 8	43 0	25 4	48 0
POMARD	13 12	25 0	15 6	27 14
MACON, fine Flavour and Aroma	12 12	23 0	14 4	25 10
BEAUNE, a fine bodied Wine	15 12	28 8	17 8	31 12
CHABLIS, White Burgundy	15 0	27 0	16 12	30 0
SPARKLING, Red Burgundy, very Choice	30 8	...	34 0	...

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

The COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT at MAHABLESHWAR, newly stocked in all Departments, is NOW OPEN.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS IN ORDER OF DEMAND.

THE LIST appended gives a fair idea of the public taste of the moment. It shows a variety and also continued appreciation of the leading works of fiction. The order of the titles is of no significance:—

	Rs. a.
Illumination by Harold Federic	3 0
India. Forty years of Progress and Reform. By R. P. Karkaria	5 12
The Animal Story Book. By Andrew Lang	4 8
The Mighty Atom, by Marie Corelli	2 0
A Victory Won, by Annie S. Swan	2 0
Dartmoor Idylls, by S. Baring Gould	2 0
Flotsam. By H. Seton Merriman	2 0
His Honor and a Lady. By S. J. Duncan	2 0
March Hares. By George Forch	3 0
The Mind of the Master. By John Watson (Ian Maclaren)	4 0
The Heart of Princess Osra. By Anthony Hope	2 0
The Courtship of Morrice Buckler. By A. E. W. Mason	4 8
The Scenery of Switzerland. By Sir John Lubbock	2 0
The Heart of the World. By Rider Haggard	3 0
In Scarlet and Grey. By F. Henniker	3 8
The Downfall of Prempeh. By R. B. Powell	2 0
Barabbas. By Marie Corelli	2 0
The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard. By A. Conan Doyle	2 0
The Broom Squire. By S. Baring-Gould	2 0
Briseis. By William Black	2 0
A Rising Star. By David Christie Murray	2 0
Jude the Obscure. By Thomas Hardy	2 0
Cameos By Marie Corelli	2 0
The Sorrows of Satan. By Marie Corelli	2 0
Three Men and a God. By Lt.-Col. Newnham Davis	2 10

EVENING DRESS.

LATEST STYLE—BEST QUALITY.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
The "Club" Dress Suit from	75 0	White Cambric Paris Ties per doz	6 0
Full Dress Suit "	85 0	Best Cambric Bows "	6 8
White Dress Vests "	9 8	Rich Satin or Silk Club Ties each	2 8
New Silk Kummerbund Vests in various shapes "	5 8	Rich Satin or Silk Bows "	2 0
Light Chesterfield Overcoats "	48 0	Fine Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz	15 0
Super Dress Shirts "	6 0	Pure Black Silk Socks per pair	10 8
Newest Collars per doz	2 8	Silk Dress Socks with richly embroidered Silk Fronts "	14 8
Dress Gloves from	2 0	Super Black Balbriggan "	3 8
Fine Black Cashmere Socks "	3 8	Embroidered Silk Fronts "	4 0

SILK SOCK SUSPENDERS.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, OUTFITTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN THE MALLIE FILTER BY THE USE OF PASTEUR THEORIES.

The following are some of the results obtained at the Laboratory of Toxicology of Paris, with these magnificent Filters:—

January 27th, 1892.

1. A sample of flood water was examined and found to contain 1,200 colonies of bacteria. A sample was filtered through AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN FILTERS and examined, and there were found, after 48 hours, NO colonies of bacteria whatever.
2. A culture of TYPHOID BACCILUS in beef-tea was added to water and filtered—no BACILLI PASSED THROUGH THE FILTER.
3. A culture of anthrax bacilli was passed through with similar results. A guinea-pig INOCULATED WITH THE CULTURE DIED IN 36 HOURS; another guinea-pig inoculated with the filtered LIQUID WAS ABSOLUTELY UNAFFECTED.

The immense number, the regular size, and the minuteness of the grains of Amianthus Porcelain explain its rapid filtering property and its impenetrability to microbes bacilli.

Signed—Dr. R. Durand Fardel and Dr. F. Bordas.
Paris, 26th May, 1892.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BEYNON & CO., SOLE RETAIL AGENTS BOMBAY & POONA.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.
SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.
PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).
GUN WADS.
SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.
GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

THE PATENT
"MOVILLETTE" EYE-GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

DISINFECTANTS.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE

IS THE BEST LIQUID DISINFECTANT.

AVOID IMITATIONS BY PROCURING FROM THE SOLE AGENTS,

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PASSENGERS

PER P. & O. S. S. "INDIA"
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
SUN UMBRELLAS.

IMMENSE CHOICE, ALL NEW GOODS, LOWEST CASH PRICES.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NAIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PORTABLE DISINFECTANT

EUCALYPTI NAPHTHALINE.

This powerful Disinfectant arranged so that it may be carried about in the Pocket without inconvenience.

A SPECIFIC AGAINST INSECTS.
Per Box Cash. As. 8. Credit, As. 9.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PERFECT FILTRATION OF THE WATER USED

Is one feature in the Manufacture of

KEMP'S WATERS,

Which receives the closest attention.

Especially in India, it is of vital importance that Water for drinking purposes should be

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

And Consumers of Aerated Waters should make sure that they

RUN NO RISK

In this respect by purchasing only

KEMP'S

The purest, best, and cheapest in India.

Soda Potash & Aerated Waters 12 As. } p. doz. delivered
All other kinds 1 Re. } free in Bombay.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HYDROCARBINE,

THE NEW

HAIR RENEWER.

FLATTERING reports are being constantly received as to the wonderful efficacy of this excellent preparation.

PLEASANT TO USE.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE marvellously recuperative properties contained in Kemp's Perfect Vital Invigorator are daily becoming more generally known to, and recognised by, the Public. Composed of the most powerful nerve foods known (such as Phosphorus, Damiana, Coca, &c.), this medicine provides a reliable means of restoration for those suffering from Debility, Nervousness, and all kindred complaints, whether produced by overwork, excessive study, business, or private worry, or any other of the innumerable ills to which all are more or less subject. All who have felt the need of a restorative medicine can use the Vital Invigorator with every confidence. Always fresh and far superior to any imported remedy.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "SINGAPORE" Captain D. COSTA, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 25th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
T. MASSARI,
Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 24th Oct., 1896.

WANTED

AT Bombay on November 3rd by a Lady sailing on November 6th, an EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of a Baby on voyage in return for her passage. Apply

MRS. C. G. WATSON,
Agra.

TILL 31st INSTANT, after that date to

WATSON'S HOTEL,
Bombay.

TO ALL to WHOM it may concern, notice is hereby given that the undersigned MANEKLAL NUROTUMDAS SHROFF has retired from the Bombay Incandescent Light Company from THIS DAY'S date and that Mr. MAURICE KATZENSTEIN is now the sole proprietor of the said Company, and he alone is entitled to the assets and liable for all debts, liabilities and obligations of the above Company from THIS DATE.

MANEKLAL NUROTUMDAS SHROFF.
MAURICE KATZENSTEIN.

Bombay, 24th October, 1896.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 26th October, 1896, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1896.

2ND. To declare a Dividend.

3RD. To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

4TH. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

ઠાકરસી મુલજીની કુંપ,
i. e. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 31st October, 1896, both days inclusive.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS over 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £3-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000	= Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„ 4,500,000	= „	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„ 4,130,000	= „	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Strdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES

INDIAN AND FOREIGN

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S TRICHIES
With Straws, Rs. 2 to 2-8 per 100.

BEEHIVES AND TAMAUNS, Nos. 1, 2, 3,
Cigar Shaped, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2-4 per 100.

FLOR DE JAVA, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
Rs. 4, 3-12, and 3-8 per 100.

TOKIOS, Nos. 1 and 2,
Rs. 4 and 3-8 per 100.

DONA ANNAS,
EACH CIGAR IN GOLD FOIL,
Rs. 18 per Box of 50.

LA AMISTAD, Rs. 8-8 per Box of 50. | LA HOJA," Rs. 6 per Box of 50.

SPOTTED DOGS,
9 Rs. 13-12, per Box of 100.

SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,
Rs. 10-8 per Box of 100.

PONDICHERRY BARRELS,
Rs. 2-8 per 100.

REAL BURMAHS,
Rs. 2-8 per 100.

Also a number of other Specialities too numerous to mention here.

DETAILED CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 mahogany sideboard by Schiedmayer and Soehne.
1 ebonized cottage pianoforte by William Whiteley.
Teak and blackwood furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, marble table teapoys, bookcases, almirahs, clothes press, chests of drawers, dressing and washstand tables, cupboards, dining table, arm chairs, &c.
3 sets of brass-mounted brown leather single harness.
10 military, semi-military, hunting and pony saddles.
15 pairs strong and durable lace boots.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Khundalli walla, consisting of 1 gold double-cased watch by James McCabe, and one diamond ring.

The effects of the late Govind Hajee Pathak, consisting of cutlery, wearing apparel, copper and brass pots, &c.

By order of Mr Dhurumsey Megjee, for account and at the risk of Jumnadas Trikamdas, ex s.s. Rufford Hall—

3 9 65—77 13 cases each, 60 pieces prints, 25 inches, 48 yards kella ticket.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Chuterbhooj Vithaldas—

2 bales, about 30 pieces, grey drill, 26 inches, 40 yards.
2079-88—10 bales each 100 pieces, 32 inches, 37 yards grey shirtings.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 large English pointer dog trained to gun.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., an invoice of 30 cases of sample goods just landed, consisting of varieties of leather goods, mechanical and other fancy toys, and many other useful articles.

The above is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, next to the Grant Road Bridge, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood house-hold furniture, crockery and glassware, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, pictures, etc., the property of Mr. KAVASHA KHAIKHOSRU PATEL.

The property is on view.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on TUESDAY, the 3rd November next, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of stores consisting of leather pieces, pawlins, forges, Singer's sewing machines, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS, PLATED, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE, ETC.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 43, Forbes Street, opposite Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., the stock-in-trade of a merchant closing his business, consisting of very handsome table, hanging and wall-lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, kerosine stoves, dinner, dessert, and tea services, plated ware, glassware, spare globes and chimnies, wicks, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and will be on view from to-morrow.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, "White House," Colaba, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a mahogany cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., an iron safe, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, diamond bracelet, with lady's watch, a handsome strong vis-a-vis with a bay Arab horse and harness, a strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, &c., the property of HAYEM SALEM, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS AUSTRALIAN HORSES TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of Mr. J. W. Ward, the mortgagor.

19 first-class Australian horses.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the horses are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, very valuable and handsome Teak and Blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockeryware and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of Lieut. HARVEY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable bungalow at Matheran known as "Cuton Castle" near Sir Mangaldass Nathoobhoy's bungalow and Hindu Hotel.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—

The bungalow known as "Cutch Castle" containing about 41 acres of land, newly built of first-class teak and corrugated iron. It has one drawing-room, six bedrooms, with bathrooms attached, cookroom, stable, outhouses, etc., etc. The bungalow has verandah all round. The bungalow is 92+46, the cookroom 42+22 and the outhouses 30×30ft.

The bungalow is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 220 CHESTS CALCUTTA TEA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee and on account and at the risk of Aga Mirza Mahomed Bauker Huffsar.

220 chests Calcutta tea.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twist, etc., etc.

2 bales grey dhooties.
2 bales grey shirtings.
1 case cotton check.
4 cases white drillis.

On account of the underwriters concerned—

1 case cotton check Italian cloth.
A few pieces grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TOOLS AND PLANT, Portable Engines, Drilling Machines, Pumps, Belting, Hoses, Fuses, Timber, Pipes, Tanks, Pumices, &c.

Under inst uctions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at Colaba Foreshore, near the B. B. & C. I Railway Station, the plant and materials used for Colaba Sewerage Works, consisting of 1 portable engine, Ruston, Proctor and Co., No. 13396, 12 H.-P.; 1 portable engine, John Fowler & Co., No. 5696; 6 and 4 inch centrifugal pumps with pipes, hand pumps, double and single drilling machine, vices, iron tanks, ghauts, beam scale and weights, C. I. water-pipes, cleaning rods, disks, stores, bags of pumice, coke, paint, boiled oil, shingle, sand coils of waterproof fuses, pickaxes, powras, hammers, steel jumpers, cutsies, rammers, buckets, mortar-pans, handa, iron palees, kudlies, chains, iron and steel bars, plates, copper tamping bars, brass couplings, cocks, lead, bellows, anvils, ratchet braces, spirit levels, 7, 6, and 4 inch belting, 2½, 3, 4, 5, and 6 inch rubber and canvas hoses, cotton line, wire and coir rope, spun yarn, I. R. sheet, hide filters' tools, bolts and nuts, saws, nails, metal flaps, iron gutters, castings, fire bars, lamps, writing and drawing tables, chairs, cupboard, half tubs, notice boards, empty kerosine-oil tins, empty boxes and casks, teak and junglewood beams, struts, posts, planks, scantling, round teakwood rafters, bamboos, centre platforms, measuring boxes, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1896.

GREAT COAT CLOTH

FOR Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 29th October, at 6 p.m.

D. MACDONALD, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

THE LATE MR. VURJEEVANDAS MADOWDAS MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing towards the above Fund, as well as those who have already subscribed, are requested to send in the amount of their subscription to the Bank of Bombay, to the credit of the Fund.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND,
GOVINDJEE THAKERSEE MOWJEE,
RUTTONSHAH DADABHOY,
MERALLY MAHOMED CHINOY,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. LEOPOLD CASSELLA and COMPANY, manufacturers of ANILINE COLOURS at FRANKFORT on the Maine in the Empire of Germany, who have opened a branch firm in Bombay under the name of "Leopold Cassella and Company, Bombay Agency" are the sole patentees of the well-known 'Diamine' colours and are solely entitled to use the term 'Diamine' on all the labels and packets containing dyes of their manufacture and their direct cotton colours bearing their labels and tickets showing the word 'Diamine' in combination with usual colour names such as 'Black,' 'Blue,' 'Red' 'Sea let,' &c., are well-known in the markets. It has recently come to their knowledge that certain direct cotton colours are being imported and sold bearing tickets or labels showing the word 'Diamine.' All persons are, therefore, cautioned against importing into India or selling or in any manner dealing with any dyes in packets with labels or tickets affixed thereon bearing the word 'Diamine' without the said dyes being manufactured by the said Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Company and against using or counterfeiting any label or ticket in imitation of the labels or tickets of the said Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Company and against in any manner infringing any of their trade-marks or patent-rights in respect of their well-known Diamine dyes. Any person violating any of such rights of the said Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Company will be prosecuted and dealt with according to law.—Dated, this 12th day, of October 1896.

FRAMJI MOOS & MEHTA.
Solicitors, High Court,
for
LEOPOLD CASSELLA & Co.,
Bombay Agency.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SUNDAY, the First of November, 1896, until further notice, the following ALTERATIONS of, and additions to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE over this Railway will take effect, namely:—

FIRST.—The Down Mixed Train leaving Bombay at 24 midnight for Jubbulpore will leave at the same time and will arrive at Igatpuri at 7-9 instead of at 7-25. It will leave Igatpuri at 7-24 as a through Passenger Train, arrive Bhusawal 18-0 the next evening, leave at 21-45 and arrive at Jubbulpore at 16-15 instead of at 17-15 on the third day.

SECOND.—The Down Mixed Train from Badnera to Nagpur at 7 o'clock will leave at 9-40 and arrive at Nagpur at 16-30 instead of at 11-15.

THIRD.—The Down Passenger Train now leaving Bhusawal at 10 o'clock will leave at 9-50 and arrive at Nagpur at 22-0 as at present.

FOURTH.—The Up Mixed Train, which starts from Jubbulpore at 7-15, will leave at 7-30 as a through Passenger Train arrive at Bhusawal at 5-0 instead of at 5-20, leave at 9-0 and, arrive at Igatpuri at 21-5. From Igatpuri, it will run as a Mixed Train, leaving there at 21-40 and arriving in Bombay at 5-30 as at present.

FIFTH.—The Up Mixed Train from Jubbulpore at 21-30 will leave at 22-20 as a Passenger Train and arrive at Bhusawal at 17-45, instead of 18-30. It will leave Bhusawal at 19-0 o'clock as at present and arrive in Bombay at 9-40 on the third day.

SIXTH.—The Up Mixed Train, which starts from Nagpur at 10-30, will leave at 11-15, arrive at Badnera at 18-35, leave at 7-5 the next morning and arrive, at Bhusawal at 15-55 instead of at 15-25.

SEVENTH.—The Mixed Trains now running between Poona and Sholapur, will run as Passenger Trains.

The Down Train will leave Poona at 19-0 and arrive at Sholapur at 3-25.

The Up Train will leave Sholapur at 0-10 and arrive at Poona at 8-15.

EIGHTH.—The Down Mixed Train from Sholapur at 4-53 will leave at 3-45 and arrive at Raichur at 14-15 instead of at 15-0 as at present.

NINTH.—The Up S.-E. Passenger Train from Raichur at 8-0 o'clock will leave at 7-50 and arrive at Poona at 23-35.

TENTH.—The Up Mixed Train will leave Raichur at 13-35 instead of at 15-15, and arrive at Sholapur at 23-50 instead of at 23-55.

ELEVENTH.—The Passenger Trains between Bombay and Poona will run as under, namely:—

The Down Trains will leave Bombay at 8-0, 11-0, 14-30, 22-45 and 23-30, and will arrive at Poona at 14-30, 16-45, 19-15, 6-20 and 7-0, respectively.

The Up Trains will leave Poona at 1-40, 6-0, 11-0, 13-30, and 22-30, and arrive in Bombay at 8-45, 11-15, 17-15, 19-0 and 6-, respectively.

TWELFTH.—A new Mixed Train will run between Poona and Dhond.

The Down Train will leave Poona at 11-30 and arrive at Dhond at 14-20.

The Up Train will leave Dhond at 15-45 and arrive at Poona at 18-40.

THIRTEENTH.—Some of the Local Trains between Bombay and Coorla and Thana and Kalyan will be revised, and the present Down and Up Local Passenger Trains, between Bombay and Byculla will be discontinued.

FOURTEENTH.—The Trains over the Dhond and Munmar Railway will run as under, namely:—

The Down Trains will leave Dhond at 6-0, 10-35 and 2-50 and arrive at Munmar at 16-0, 18-40 and 5-10, respectively. The Up Trains will leave Munmar at 6-0, 12-0 and 22-5 and arrive at Dhond at 15-10, 19-35 and 4-23 respectively.

FIFTEENTH.—The Mixed Trains over the Khamgaon and the Amroti and the Wardha Lines will remain unaltered.

2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Sheet and Local Time Tables, dated the First of November, 1896, exhibited at Stations.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twentieth of October, 1896.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

G. HENRIOT
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
E. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN DRESS MATERIALS JUST RECEIVED.

ALPACAS
REPPS
FACECLOTHS
GRENADINES
FANCY AND CHINE
MOHAIRS
FANCY AND CHINE
CANVAS
WOOL AND SILK.

BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL	Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...	Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD,

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 45, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST...	„ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. | GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. TRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Houstead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 100,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

ANNUAL INCOME	£ 1,084,823
ASSETS	£ 5,902,483
PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES	£12 865,781

In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance.

THIS SOCIETY STANDS UNSURPASSED.

For Forms of application, &c., Apply to:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 9 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOM

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon.	1,397½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	15,000 | 15,000	100	100 | 75	10. p.c.	142
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		616
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	52
Aurungabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Unitied	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	775
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,030
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	810
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,050
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	800	800	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	500
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,030
David Mill	1,400	800	800	dvd Rs.30	545
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	800	800	dvd 25	280
Framjee Pet	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hinguphat Mills	700	800	800	40	680
Howard and Bullough	1,800	800	800	25	600
Hope Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	800	800	800	dvd Rs.15	495
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	375
Jaffer Alli	800	800	800	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	220
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	300
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,800	1,800	20	525
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khanguum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Mackunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	800
Leopold	9,600	100	103	dvd Rs.10	260xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	20	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,200
Mahalxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,300
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	132
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,275
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,777	100	100	Nil	pa
National	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	520
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs 30	345
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,210
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,100
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,580
Soonderdas	750	1,900	1,000	dvd Rs40	900
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	140
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	490
Standard Mills Co	1,000	500	500	25	300
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	630
Sassoon and Allisnce	1,000	90	500	dvd Rs 15	680
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	60	510
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	525
Vonlshunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	825
Wadia Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 30	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	145
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvd Rs15	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	100
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,125
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khanguum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	82½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M	1,900	250	all	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	500xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	140
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	600
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,100

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	11
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	5
Badhau Pile	5,000	100	100	12	161
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,610
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,350	100	100	dvd 3	63
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	730	500	500	50	1,025
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs16	170
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	200
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	...	60
Phillips & Co., Ld	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Port Canning Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	95
Soundy & Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	475
Treacher & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	25	60	1,955
Telephone Co,	1,500	100	100	135	145
	9,2001	251	100	dvd Rs11	324

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	26-3
Gold Leaf	,,	26-4 Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	25-12 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	25-14 ,,
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-2
Bombay bar Gold	,,	25-11
Sovereigns	,,	16-14
Do. Dragon	,,	16-13
Silver 17	,,	88-8
Do. 17½	,,	88-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water, 1-35m., 1-5a. Low water, 7-33m., 7-14a.

Star of India Mills Company, Church Gate Street.

Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.

Presidency Mills Company, Bank Street, 3 p.m.

Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 4 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mohammadi entered the dock on Saturday and the steamers Ethiope, Hiroshima Maru and Nowshera left it on Saturday.

THE BHULESHWAR LIBRARY.—This Library will remove to No. 10, Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, in the house of Sett Manmohandas Narotumdas Bhagoodia, 2nd floor, on Thursday.

REPORTED THEFT AT THE PHŒNIX CLUB.—Mr. Bomonji Ardeshir Dalal, residing at the Phœnix Club, at Mathew Road, reported to the police on Friday the theft of an open-faced gold watch, with a gold chain and a gold locket, with initials B. A. D. L. on the one side, collectively valued at Rs. 350, from the pocket of his waist-coat, which was left hanging on a peg, in his bed-room, between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. on that day.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 p.m.:—

Overture	Jassonda	Spohr
Valse	Immortellen	Gung'l
Selection	La Dame Blanche	Boildieu
Russian Dance	Pas des Patineurs	Godfrey
Morceaux Obligato (Cornet Solo)		Suppe
Galop	Le Postillon	Zabel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—A ghastly occurrence is reported from Ningala, on the 19th instant, where a bhungee murdered his wife by means of a chopper. Afterwards he turned the deadly weapon upon himself inflicting serious wounds on his abdomen, which proved fatal.—A native ship, containing 52 tons of coal for Bhavnagar, is reported to have foundered off here. The cargo was insured for Rs. 1,100.

WEDDING AT THE CATHEDRAL.—A quiet and interesting wedding ceremony was conducted on the morning of the 24th inst., at the Cathedral, by the Revd. F. N. Hill, between the local secretary of the London and Lancashire Five Insurance Co., Mr. W. D. Graham, and Miss Medcraft. The bride, attired in white, with the usual veil and bouquet of flowers, looked extremely pretty. She was given away by Mr. R. C. Lees, of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND ATTEMPTED THEFT.—Before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Goolam Hoosein Sheratalli, an old offender, was charged with breaking into the house of Kadurbhoy Abdul Hoosein, a Borab, in Abdul Rahiman Street. At 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon the complainant locked the door of his room and went out. On his return home in about half an hour afterwards he found the door of the room open and the inside trying to break open a cupboard. Complainant raised an alarm, which brought a number of neighbours into the room. The accused was arrested and handed over to the police. Accused pleaded guilty, stating that he had committed the offence as he was starving. His Worship convicted him, and as he was an old offender sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A JOURNEY INTERRUPTED.—Ajodhia Chaitan, a Purdessee goldsmith, keeping his shop at Carnac Road, reported to the police at 10 o'clock on Friday morning that his Purdesee servant, India Ramdin, aged twenty-two years, committed theft of 436 tolas of silver of the value of Rs. 327, from his shop on the previous day and absconded. The accused was arrested on suspicion by the Railway Police at Nassick Railway Station on the following morning with the major portion of the stolen property in his possession and was brought down to Bombay on Saturday morning. Bhudia was placed before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday morning on a charge of theft, as a servant, of 436 tolas of silver, the property of his master. The police officer in charge of the case applied for and obtained a remand in order to enable the Railway police to bring the stolen property from Nassik to Bombay.

ACCIDENT TO A LOHANA WOMAN.—About 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Keshorbai, a young Lohana married woman, aged sixteen years, was removed from her house at Musjid Bunder Road to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from injury to the right side of her head, caused by a large wooden box accidentally falling upon her from the head of a coolie. It appears that on the 19th instant the woman gave the box to the coolie at Nagdavi Street to convey it to her house, and while the coolie was ascending the staircase of the third floor, the box on his head accidentally came in contact with the roof. The box slipped off the coolie's head and fell on the woman, who was immediately behind him on the staircase, causing injury to her head. The injured woman, was attended by a medical practitioner at home, but not getting better she was on the day in question removed by her mother-in-law to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained.

THE LATE MIR SARFRAZ ALI.—At a meeting of the Mahomedans, held at the bungalow of Syed Mahomed Hoosain Makba, it was resolved to send a letter of condolence to Sardar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, in his sad bereavement in consequence of the premature death of his eldest son Mr. Mir Sarfraz Ali. Accordingly, Nawab Moshun-ul-Mulk, Moulvi Hedaitulla, and Munshi Mahomed Hoosain Makba proceeded to the bungalow of Mir Anwar Ali, brother of the deceased, at Warden Road, and handed over the letter of condolence to the Sardar. It was signed by the three gentlemen and Mr. Najmudin Tyebji. The Sardar, who was deeply touched, thanked the gentlemen and said that he was greatly obliged to the Mahomedan community, both Soonis and Shihas, for their universal expressions of sympathy towards him and his family in a time of deep affliction and sorrow. The bier containing the remains of the late Mir Sarfraz Ali reached Talegaon on Monday afternoon, whence it was taken to Muncher in procession of Mahomedans and the Hindus of surrounding villages among whom the Sardar's family is highly popular and respected. The deceased being very popular, his last resting place was found by the side of the saint Mahomed Jafferi Ul-Hoosain Ul-Madani. The ceremony was performed with great solemnity. All the shops in the village were closed out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Chinchpoogly, touching the death of Bhagirthi, a Hindu married woman, aged twenty-five, the wife of one Luximan Sudoo, a mill-labourer. The deceased was the second wife of Luximon, and resided with him in a chawl in Munji Wady, at Chinchpoogly, the first wife, who is still living, residing at Mount Road, Mazagon. Ever since she was married, Bhagirthi was said to be possessed of an evil spirit, which troubled her twice or thrice in a month, and under its influence it is alleged, she behaved strangely. Several times she stayed away from home and had to be brought back by the husband, who, it is said, always treated her kindly. About 9 o'clock on Friday night the evil spirit again troubled her, and she swayed her body backwards and forwards. Bhagirthi afterwards went to sleep and her mother who had been watching her, also did the same in another room. About 11 p.m., the mother heard the Bhagirthi's child crying, and she at once went into her room and found that Bhagirthi was not in bed. She awoke her husband and they both searched for deceased, but failed to find her any where. On the following morning they resumed their search, when the mother noticed the body of Bhagirthi floating on the surface of the water in the well in the oart. The police were informed, and the body was removed. It bore no marks of violence, and had all the ornaments safe. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ALLEGED REFUSAL TO RETURN A DEPOSIT.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday last, Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared on behalf of his client, Joseph S. Pimenta, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a warrant against Mr. William Unger, lately the proprietor of the Temple Bar Hotel, charging him with breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 250. The complainant, in his information, stated that the accused engaged his services as a cashier on the 15th September 1895, requiring from him a deposit of Rs. 250 as a security for his honesty as a cashier, the said deposit to be returned on the complainant quitting his services. For this amount of deposit a receipt was given by the manager of the Hotel, who handed over the money to the accused in the presence of complainant and his witnesses. In the month of August last in consequence of the debt incurred by the accused, a receiver was appointed to the hotel, who dispensed with the complainant's services. The complainant then demanded the return of his cash deposit, but the accused put him off from time to time, and on the 6th instant left Bombay. Complainant now learnt that accused was in Colombo on his way to Australia under the name of Walter Smith, and was leaving that place the same evening by the steamship Geva. The complainant, therefore, applied that warrant might be despatched to Colombo for his arrest, and the police authorities thereof might be communicated with in the meantime to prevent his leaving Colombo the same evening. The Magistrate granted the warrant as applied for, and ordered a telegram to be sent to the Police Superintendent at Colombo for the arrest of the accused on the above charges.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES no delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

EDUCATION IN BARODA.

AT the Educational Conference for the Nothern Division held at Ahmedabad on Friday, under the Presidency of Mr. E Giles, Acting Director of Public Instruction Mr. Chhaganlal Thakurdas Mody, B. A, read an interesting paper on "Special Features of Education in the Baroda State." In the course of his remarks he said :—

I have selected this subject—of the 'Special Features of Education in the Baroda State,' with the object of showing and describing, as fully as the limited time at my disposal would allow, what experiments the Baroda Government have tried in the vernacular branch of the Education Department, what subjects they have introduced in their school curriculum, what special schools and institutions they have established, and what success they have attained in that which they have hitherto undertaken. I take up first the ordinary

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE STATE.

The curriculum of studies in the first four standards is mostly similar to that in the British territories with the addition of History and Geography of the Baroda State. In the higher standards for boys' schools in addition to the ordinary subjects, village accounts are taught with book-keeping as they are useful to persons, who join or have to deal with the Revenue Department. Sanskrit is also taught from the fifth standard in most of the schools. With the object of giving higher education through the medium of the vernaculars (Gujarati and Marathi) one higher standard, called the second year class of the sixth standard, or as is generally known, seventh standard, is taught in some large schools. The subjects taught here are higher vernacular literature, composition, Algebra, Euclid, History of England, elementary science and hygiene. The number of schools teaching the seventh standard in July last was 17, and 79 pupils attended them. Moral education of boys and girls has not been left unattended to, as the subject of moral teaching forms part of the school curriculum. It is made compulsory for the teachers to give some 'Object Lessons' in the lower classes in each year, and the Inspecting Officers have to see, at the time of the annual examination, how many and on what objects such lessons have been given. Though special competency is required to handle such a subject, we find that the result on the whole is satisfactory. What is wanted is a good treatise on 'Object Lessons,' and when that is supplied to the theachers, they would be able to show far better results. An Educational Museum is a necessity in each school, in order to give the students a clear idea or correct knowledge of the objects named in the books they may be reading. Head Masters of schools are therefore directed to have a museum containing, as far as possible, 'curiosities and peculiar growths of the country', as well as the objects, or the samples or pictures of the objects, that are mentioned in the reading books. We find the collection to be on a large or small scale according to the status of the school and zeal of the teachers. Special prizes are given on the recommendation of the Inspectors or Deputies to teachers who have made a collection that is large, useful and well arranged.

The text books in use in the Baroda schools are mostly those used in the British schools, but there are some specially prepared for the State which deserve mention here. They are—a larger Arithmetic by Rao Bahadoors Laishankar Umiashankar and Hargovinddas Dwarkadas, a Gujrati Grammar and its abridged edition by the same authors, History of India by Mr. Vithaldas Dhanjibhai, Copy Books by Messrs. Khushalrao Gaikdas and Narrayanrao Pandit, Vyutpatti Patha by the late Mr. Vavalram Laxmiram, and History of England by the late R. B. Mahipatram Rupram.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

In the Girls' Schools special attention is paid to subjects of practical utility, such as sewing, superior kind of silk and gold embroidery, cookery, household accounts, and drawing. A theoretical knowledge of the principles of cookery is given in each school while practical knowledge of the same is imparted in five of the principal schools of the State. We know that there is a difference of opinion as regards the necessity of teaching this subject in schools; but the arguments adduced against it would apply to a number of other subjects as well. It is worthy of note that in Great Britain there are hundreds of schools where practical cookery is taught. If it is thought necessary to teach this subject in the schools of an advanced country, it is far more necessary to teach the same in a country where all the females are expected not only to possess a knowledge of the culinary art, but have themselves to look after their kitchen. It is desirable therefore that the experiment should be tried and the results watched. From the short experience that we have obtained we find that it has undoubtedly done much good and has become popular. The continuance of grown-up girls in schools can partly be attributed to the introduction of this subject in the girls' school curriculum. I may note in passing that special works on cookery have been prepared and published at the express desire of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

In the capital of His Highness' territories we have opened in connection with the Girls' Schools, Music Classes for girls, where music on scientific methods is taught as a voluntary subject. There is an evident demand for learning songs on systematic principles by Hindu girls and hence these classes have become popular, so much so that the Gujarati and Marathi Music Classes are attended by 78 and 36 girls respectively. Works on music specially intended for girls, called Bala Sangita Mala, are prepared with notation.

Generally we find that Hindu girls do not continue their studies in school after they are ten years of age. With the object of inducing such girls to continue longer in school and prosecute their studies in the higher standards, since 1890 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 125 per month are being awarded to girls above ten years of age, in five of the principal schools of the State, and thus they prosecute their studies till they are of 13 or 14 years of age.

To ensure regular attendance, in each girls' school special prizes are given every six months to two girls who show the best attendance.

Drawing, a subject specially useful to females, is being taught by drawing-teachers in some of the advanced Girls' Scools. Girls' Schools for the Mahomedan community form a special feature worthy of note in Baroda. There are four such schools, one in Baroda, one in Sidhapur, and two in Amreli, and the total number of girls attending them is 330.

The system of opening Zanana Classes with the object of adding to the knowledge acquired by girls while in school, and placing necessary means within easy reach of grown-up females who may be desirous of devoting their leisure hours to gaining useful knowledge, has received sufficient impetus at the hands of His Highness' Government and the result has been satisfactory. The first Zanana Class was established in Baroda in 1880-87 with 18 pupils, and the number of such classes in July last was 8, with 337 females attending them. Fresh demands for such classes are made every year to the department. The mere number of pupils, or their regular attendance does not of course form a sure guide in arriving at a decision about the success of such classes; but educated ladies who examine such schools are satisfied with their working, and the general feeling is in favour of their utility and extension.

For the encouragement of female education the system of inviting educated ladies to deliver a series of lectures in a Stri Samaj—assemblage of females—was adopted last year. Very successful were these Stri Samajas held at Patlan and Kosari, and the experiment will be tried for two or three years more.

To learn different sorts of embroidery work two persons, one a professional tailor and the other a Parsee lady, have been sent by the State to upper India. They have visited Dehli, Cutch and other up country stations.

In connection with the education of girls, I may add that a Female Training College was established in 1882, and inspite of the usual numerous difficulties, it has been making a fair progress. Hygiene, superior kind of silk and gold embroidery, Sanskrit, cookery, music and drawing are special subjects that form part of the curriculum of this College, and for this purpose the College course is extended to four years.

THE KINDERGARTEN SYSTEM.

A small beginning has been made in teaching young children on the famous Kindergarten system. 'The Paradise of Childhood' a well-known work on Kindergarten teaching has been translated into Gujarati, and an edition quite similar to the English one has been published by the Educational Department and supplied to each school in the State. Some of the schools have also been supplied with Kindergarten apparatus, and though special teachers are necessary for this purpose, it is expected that some of the zealous and intelligent teachers would take up the matter and in a short time show good results. It is well known that Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar has introduced Kindergarten teaching in the Bai Bhikaiji Bengali Girls' School in Bombay, and under his able guidance the girls have made very creditable progress there. One of the female teachers trained in this school has been engaged by the Baroda Government, and she has in a short time shown good results as regards Kindergarten teaching in the school under her charge. I should not omit to mention here that some zealous teachers in the State have shown what could be done in the absense of the costly kindergarten apparatus by native materials, such as tamarind seeds (chachukas), reeds, bricks, paper, &c., and have thus made a beginning in Kindergarten teaching. We are also arranging to patronise local effort in that direction by purchasing a number of alphabet boxes (Gujarati) on the Kindergarten plan, devised by a Hindu in Naosari, formerly connected with our Educational Department.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

I should mention here in brief that physical education receives special attention in the Baroda schools. Almost all the large schools have got gymnastic apparatus, and every year some more schools are added to the list. As gymnastic exercises are intended for grown-up pupils, we have introduced in all schools the playing of native games, and special orders have been issued to report about the same in the examination reports. In the beginning these native games were not played regularly and the stock of knowledge of these games being limited, the pupils and teachers naturally found the work monotonous. But since the time they have been supplied with a guide to refer to, in the form of a book specially compiled for and published at large expense by the State, the change is evident. The book is entitled Deshi Ramato (Native Games) and is fully illustrated.

Having said so much about the boys' schools and female education in general, I would now turn to some of the special schools and institutions in the State. Just as we have Music Classes for girls, we have got four special Music Schools for boys, two in Baroda, one at Patan and one at Naosari. Music is learnt here by the students as an accomplishment. Students, attending any of the day schools, join these schools, and for their convenience these schools are held in the evening. Those who are not students are admitted in these schools, but they have to pay a fee of four annas per mensem. The total number of pupils in these four schools in July last was 293. They are taught vocal and instrumental music with notation. Special works on music prepared by, and under the supervision of, the late professor Maulabux, have been published at State expense and manuscripts of some more are ready for the press.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

The system of opening village schools, by recognizing the Mebatajl as one of the permanent members of the village service was sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in 1891, in which year 29 schools were opened in two Talukas. The village schoolmaster was paid from Rs. 3 to 5 by the Revenue Department according to the number of pupils. He received fees in money or in kind from the people and also a grant according to results from the Educational Department. After about a year, when 228 schools were opened, the management of the village schools was entrusted by order of the Hazur to the Vernacular Educational Department. By the end of November, 1892, the number of these schools increased to 572, while at end of November, 1893, there were 641 such schools. To ensure stability of, and better teaching in these village schools, the original scheme was revised, offering a better remuneration to teachers. According to this scheme a village schoolmaster having 25 pupils, male and female together, gets Rs. 6 per mensem, while he who has got a larger number gets Rs. 7. Besides, he gets a grant of Rs. 12 and Rs. 8 respectively, according to results and the general condition of his school. The schoolmaster, besides the regular salary, gets fees from the pupils. He is also paid eight annas for contingent allowance. One assistant is given to a school containing more than 50 pupils. There are special standards for these village schools, slightly easier than those of the regular Government, schools. Though ordinarily there are three standards for the village schools, many of them teach higher standards, and most of them follow the curriculum of studies fixed for regular Government schools. The number of village schools at present is 732 and 23,800 pupils attend them. The total cost to Government on account of the salaries of the teachers, contingencies, house-rent, prizes etc., is nearly Rs. 65,000, which is paid by the Revenue Department. The expenditure account of grants paid to them is over and above this sum, and it amounts to nearly Rs. 10,000.

BACKWARD CLASSES AND BOARDING SCHOOLS.

H.H. the Maharaja Saheb's earnest desire is to raise the backward classes by giving them every facility for receiving education. They are all admitted free in the schools, while pupils of the Koli, Bhil and such other hill tribes and those of the Antyaja class are, in addition, supplied with books and other necessaries for study. Moreover there are three Boarding Schools for the boys of the Dhanka class and four for the Antyaja class. These schools supply free boarding, lodging, clothing and education. The number of pupils in the former is 286, while in the latter it is 371. To the Dhanka Boarding School at Sanghad is attached a carpentry class which is attended by 40 students, and a model form where the students perform work suited to their age and acquire a practical knowlege of agriculture. One of the students of this school was sent to Berhampore for learning sericulture, and it is expected that he will shortly be entrusted with the work of introducing the Industry at Sanghad, Boarding School for the Dhanka girls also will in a short time be opened at Songhad, a building for which is already constructed.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

I now turn to a still more important and novel step taken by the Government of His Highness, I mean the introduction of the system of compulsory education in the State. As is well known, His Highness Syajirao Gaekwar has at heart the improvement of the moral and material condition of his subjects. His Highness' own words are "I have no hesitation in saying that we cannot do better than educate all our subjects. Education is absolutely necessary for the realization of my ambition and wishes, and for the success of my policy. So long ago as in 1892, His Highness was thinking of carrying out his wishes to the above effect. Ultimately after consulting his high officers, and taking into consideration all sides of the question, His Highness was pleased on the 16th March, 1893, to give an order for introducing compulsory education in the Amreli Mahal to begin with, and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 31,790-8-0 for the purpose. All the preliminaries having been settled a commencement was made in October, 1893, by taking up first the town of Amreli and nine villages from the Amreli Mahal. At this time there were in existence seven Government and five indigenous schools in Amreli. Certain conditions were imposed on these five indigenous schools to bring them under the compulsory law and eight more special schools were opened in different quarters of the town. In the nine villages ten schools were opened, one of which was for the Antyaja or Dhed pupils.

I should mention the principal rules in force regarding compulsory education. (1) The law of compulsory education is applicable to all boys between the ages of 7 and 12 and to all girls between 7 and 10. (2) The standards of compulsory study are those fixed for village schools. These standards, the highest of which is the third, are elementary and are principally intended to impart a knowledge of the three Rs. (3) The guardian of a child of compulsory age not sending it to school for 10 consecutive days, or for 15 days in a month, is liable to a fine of two annas. (4) To impose the penalty, help is not sought from the police or the magistracy. The Mukhi or Patel of the village is empowered to dispose of the matter, and the fines are recovered by the Vahivatdar or Mamlatdar as a revenue officer. (5) In case of default after a guardian is fined on three occasions, the Patel has to report the matter to the Daroga, who is empowered to fine the defaulter up to Rs. 2. (6) It is not necessary that a boy or a girl should attend the regular schools for instruction. When the Deputy Educational Inspector or an Officer of his rank certifies that a boy or a girl of the compulsory age has been in any way receiving education the child is left free. (7) The Educational officers are privileged to absolve a child from the compulsion when they are fully convinced of the difficulties of the parents or guardians in sending it to school. (8) A boy or a girl is not bound to continue attending the school after finishing the compulsory standards, even though the compulsory age may not have passed.

These are the principal rules, in force but there are several minute details which the Department had to settle for the proper working of the system, but which I need not enter into this short paper. The particular feature worthy of note is that there is no police interference and the defaulters are not to be produced before a magistrate, and consequently there is no scare among the people. I must however add, that persuasion and tact on the part of the educational officers, selection of good teachers, and the help of revenue officers, were the chief factors in carrying out successfully the orders of His Highness without any hitch or hindrance, or complaint on the part of the people, even amongst the Kathi population of Amreli. At first fees were charged as in ordinary schools, but in about three months' time orders were given to keep 40 per cent. of the students free. Ultimately since May, 1895, all boys are taught free of any charges. Special arrangements were made to teach Parda-nasin girls of Mahomedan and Hindu families. His Highness has also issued orders to the effect that the fines recovered from defaulters should not be paid up into the Government treasury, but should be given in charge of the educational officers, and they should utilize the money in supplying books &c. to poor children of the villages from which the fines were realized. Some facilities are given to the guardians in securing the help of their children at home or in the field, by fixing the school time to suit local convenience, wherever necessary. When the season is in full swing, the students are allowed leave, in case they have attended a sufficient number of days in the year.

A teacher of compulsory school is allowed to teach according to the standards fixed for the ordinary schools, instead of following the standards of the village schools, if the village people, so desire it. The rules mentioned above have not been found at all oppressive by the people, and this was evident in the first six months of the working of this system, because by April, 1894, out of 2237 children of the compulsory age only 41, that is 1·8 per cent, had not attended any of the schools.

Being convinced of the success attained in the ten villages first taken in hand, His Hignese' Government gave permission to extend the law to ten more villages of the Amreli Mahal.

The total population of the Amreli Mahal is 51,598, while that of the town of Amreli and the 19 willages where this law is in force is 25,131. The total number of children of school-going age according to the compulsory law is 2,917; 1906 boys and 1011 girls; and they belong to the

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration, Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 20 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE who carve the day in every contest

LAWN MOWERS.—The Patent Excelcior the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inches,—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay

FRESH STOCK of our well-known thin white pure CHINA CUP and SAUCERS to hand. Disappointed Customers apply at once. All PRICES greatly REDUCED, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, SUPERINTENDENT, for the Tract and Book Society, Bombay. Must be Christian with experience of business. Apply to HONY. SECRETARY.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1289.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Ramgate Row, Fort, Next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA. Manufacturing Confectioner, 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

TRY PEARSE and Co.'s own made Fondants, per lb. Re. 1-4. Almond Paste Sweets for Dessert, per lb. Re. 1-8. Liqueur Bon-Bons, per lb. Re. 1-12. Pralines Pink and White, per lb. Re. 1-8. Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

LANOWLL.—TO BE LET, Well-furnished HOUSE, from now to first week in December. Apply to "A. S. P." care of this Office.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST received 8 days' winding Silver Watches, open-faced. Rs. 60 Hunters, Rs. 70. These watches will stand any climate and rough usc.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort,. Bombay.

VARIETIES in GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Opals, &c., are READY for the Season.—R. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row.

AN ENGLISH LADY, now in India, (widow of a Military Officer), with wide educational and other experience, seeks an ENGAGEMENT where organizing and managing powers would be valued. Has been accustomed to deal with large numbers both in England and in India and has exceptional testimonials. Address "Mrs. H.," care of this Paper.

WANTED for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief. Re. 1-4 per bottle, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co's., Cheapest Optical Depot, 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. The Hotel is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwala and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

ENGLISH and FRENCH CRETONNES and TAPESTRIES, Refined and artistic Colourings by Eminent Designers, Patterns post free, from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Bombay

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3. HORNEY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Colors on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.

100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0

100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment, charges Rs. 1 per line extra.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

American Dentist,

No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 6

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STURB.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,

LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Wholesale Agent for India:—

STANLEY OAKES.

13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ÆRATED WATERS.

THESE Waters are prepared from the recipe of a celebrated Belfast Maker of Ærated Waters, and will not become rancid by keeping.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz Rs. a
SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
GINGERALE	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
RASPBERRY	0 12		

ARE NOW ON SALE AT

MESSRS. SOUZA AND FERNANDEZ,

MILITARY SQUARE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,

Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.

Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co., FYZABAD.

A CARD.

J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY

LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE

TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S

BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 23.

SOME £100,000 more in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for North America; but Consols advanced ⅛th per cent. to 108 3-8, and the market rates of discount were reduced 1-8d. on Short London Bills, and ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 3½, and 3 per cent. respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 117. Three and a-half per cent Rupee Securities declined ⅛ths per cent. to £61 1-8. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 30 1-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 65¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. higher, at 4·84¾ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was put up 1-16d. to 1s. 2 3-8d. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of a quarter of a million Sterling in Silver to Bombay; £10,000 to Calcutta; and 44,000 in the same metal to Hongkong; besides £20,000 in Gold to Bombay. Brazier's Copper was quoted in London yesterday at £55 per ton; and Yellow Metal at 4 15-16. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 101¼. Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·22½.

To-day the only financial changes wired be Reuter are a decline of 1-16th in the price of Consols, at 108 5-16; and a drop to the same extent in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £61 1-16d.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 43½s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and or next month, to Antwerp, one of the market firm; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, at 41½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market firm; Brown Rapeseed, at 40½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment, to Antwerp, market firm; and Linseed, at 36s. per 416lbs., sellers, same shipment, to Havre, market quiter.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer last evening; Surats and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. The spot price of American Cotton was unchanged at 4 15-32d., but Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 11-32d. for October deliveries, and 4 3-16d. for February-March. The day's Imports were 21,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday was 10,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 56,000 bales, while the amount forwarded to consumers was 2,000 bales more, at 67,000 bales. The week's Imports were 25,000 bales smaller, at 63,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 7,000 bales; and stood yesterday at 396,000 bales.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. has taken place today in the price of spot American Cotton, at 3 17-32d. per lb.; while Arrivals are 3-64d. higher. The market closed steady this afternoon; Surats firmer; and Arrivals steady. Sales 8,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. Imports 19,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent., to 8 cents per oz.; and January Futures were 16 points higher, at 8·02 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 51,000 bales, compared with 37,000 bales last year, and 60,000 bales the year before.

To-day the only change in Cotton in New York is a decline of 2 points in January Futures, at 8 cents per lb. The receipts at the Ports are 41,000 bales, going against 47,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1895, and 54,000 bales in 1894. The quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 2,670,000 bales compared with 2,230,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Our local Cotton market has been dull to-day; but prices have been steady at our previous quotations. Exporters have bought only 100 bales each of Bhuranpore, at Rs. 178; Bengal, at Rs. 155; and Bhagalkote, at Rs. 169; while the Mills have taken 550 bales, consisting of 200 each of Bengal, at Rs. 151-62; and Broach, at Rs. 180; 100 Malkapore, at Rs. 174; and 50 Compta, at Rs. 192 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady in tone to-day with a moderate business passing for export; but with prices all unchanged.

FREIGHTS are steady at previous quotations; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened weak this morning at 1s. 2 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was no attempt on the part of the Bazaar to by; but rates immediately gave way, and Banks became unwilling sellers. The market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 19-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 25-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1'55½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 101 9-16 for 3½ per Cents for cash and the coming settlement, and at 101 3-8 for the November account, and rates remained at this level, in a steady market until near the close, when they become 1-8d. lower; 99½, nominal, having been quoted for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—The market has been quiet to-day, and the changes in prices shown in our revised list are in the majority of cases in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2½ to Rs. 1,337½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3 20-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols 108 3-8

3 per cent. Rentes 101½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 61¼

Bar Silver 30 1-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	56,000	Bales.
" " " Surats	13,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	63,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil	"
" Stock of Cotton	396,000	"
" " Surats	33,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, OCT. 25.

French mail steamer, Polynesien, from Australia, arrived.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th October, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer for the week, Lieut. L.J. Robertson; next for duty, Lieut. H. A. H. Payne.

No. 1 Company.

2. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Corpl. Fraylen; next for duty, Sergt. Hyde.

3. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters on Thursday next, at 8-45 p.m.

No. 2 Company.

4. Orderly Sergt. for the week, Sergt. Coates; next for duty, Sergt. Moffatt.

5. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next, at 8-30 p.m.

6. The Gymnasium class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters on Wednesday next at 8-30 p.m.

7. Leave of absence for 4 months from the 24th inst. has been granted to Gr. T. Wordward.

8. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—Gr. H. Hiscocks.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th October, 1896.

1. Company drill, at which members of all Adult Companies are invited to attend, will be held at 5-15 p.m., to-day, (Monday) the 26th instant, on the ground in rear of the Gocul-das Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress—Any. Arms &c., will be issued on the ground.

2. The first parade of the sea-on will take place on Saturday the 7th November. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 5 p.m. for a march out.

3. Until further notice all Commanding Officer's parades will take place at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground and not at the Town Hall.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company.—No. 3983, Vol. R. C. Oates and No. 3984, Vol. M. Fitz-Gerald.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GRAHAM—MEDCRAFT.—October 24, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, William Drummond Graham, to Ellen Medcraft, daughter of the late Richard Medcraft, of Malta and of Liverpool.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GORDON—October 2, at the residence of her mother, St. Brannocks, Braunton, wife of H. R. Gordon, Bank of Bengal, Hyderabad, Deccan, of a daughter.

PERKINS—September 29, at Ewell, Survey, wife of Capt. Perkins, I. S. C., Burma, of a daughter.

RITCHIE—September 30, at Chiddingfold, Surrey, wife of Gerald Ritchie, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ELLIOTT—HUNTER—October 6, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, the Rev. Henry Venn Elliott, eldest son of Sir C. A. Elliott, K. C. S. I., late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to Florence Margaret, second daughter of Charles Hunter, of Moss Side, Manchester, and granddaughter of the late Andrew Cassels, Esq., formerly Member of the Council of India.

HOSSACK—CLARKE—October 7, at Trimley St Mary Church, Suffolk, James Francis Clarke Hossack, F. R. C. S. Edin. only son of the late James Hossack, Esq., of Cape Town, to Marie Therese Clarke, only child of the late Major Clarke (formerly of the Indian Army), and adopted daughter of the late Col. and Mrs Lairt, of Forfarshire, N. B.

HUDSON—VINCENT—October 6, at Bangor Cathedral, Charles William Maitland Hudson, Indian Civil Service (Bombay), eldest son of J. S. Hudson, Esq., C.E., to Grace Georgiana Wynne, fourth daughter of the late Rev. J. C. Vincent, Vicar of Carnarvon, and granddaughter of the late very Rev. J. V. Vincent, Dean of Bangor.

PORTERFIELD—PURDON CLARKE—October 1, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, S. W., William Dundas, only son of James A. Porterfield, Esq., of Cheltenham, College, to Maud Adeline, eldest daughter of C. Purdon Clarke C. I. E. F. S. A., South Kensington Museum, S. W.

STONE—ROSS—October 3, at St. James's, Swansea, Park Nelson, second son of William Stone, of Grangefield, Oxton, Cheshire, to Ethel Campbell, third daughter of the late Surg.-Major Charles Grant Ross, Bombay Army.

DEATHS.

DU MAURIER—October 8, at 17, Oxford-square, George du Maurier, aged 62.

STANFORD—October 4, at Stoke Newington, Edward William St. Honore Stanford, formerly Sicilian Consul-General at Calcutta, aged 73.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AGABEG—October 15, at Bora-Chuck House, Sitarampore, the wife of Frank J. Agabeg, of a daughter.

ASHTON—September 27, at Beckenham, Kent, the wife of H S Ashton, of a son.

CONVILLE—October 19, at Multan, the wife of H. T. Conville, Agent, Messrs. Bryan Durant and Co., of a son.

DICKINSON—October 15, at Dacca, the wife of Edwin Dickinson, Bank of Bengal, of a son.

DOYLE—October 14, at Ferozepore, the wife of Sub-Conductor M J Doyle, Commissariat Department, of a son.

WESTON—October 16, at Lucknow, the wife of W. G. Weston, Bank of Upper India, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARDINGE—PHILLIPS—October 12, at the American Karen Mission Church, William Edmond Hardinge, Public Works Department, Burma, to Henrietta Eliza, daughter of E. H. Phillips, Headmaster, Municipal School, Henzada, Burma.

PIGON—LANE RYAN—October 15, at Akola, Frederick Hugo Pigon, Indian Staff Corps, to Florence Kathleen Lane Ryan, youngest daughter of the late J. Lane Ryan, Esq.

DEATHS.

OZZARD—October 12, at Multan, Harold Deane Ozzard, Captain, 1st Batialion Hampshire Regiment, aged 28.

NETTLES—October 16, at the Ripon Hospital, Simla, of typhoid fever and double pneumonia, William James Henry (Willie), the dearly beloved son of Major and Mrs. Nettles, aged 21 years 6 months and 13 days.

ROACHE—October 3, at Khanpur, Ida Jane, wife of J. A. W. Roache, Station Master, N.-W. R.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1896.

THE European Ambassadors are believed to regard the proposed arming of the Mussulman population with the proceeds of the new poll-tax as a measure claiming serious attention. They held a meeting to consider the matter on Saturday, but it is not yet known what step it is proposed to take. It was at first stated that the intention of the Sultan was to arm the police, on the ground that the "Christians" are preparing to attack the Mahommedans. The telegraphers have doubtless substituted "Christians" for Armenians in this connection. During the massacres in Constantinople and in the eastern provinces the Armenians alone were attacked, Christians of other denominations being as little molested as the Jews. Amongst the Armenians the Gregorian sect were singled out for vengeance, for the revolutionary movement was confined to them, the Catholic and Greek Armenians taking no part in it. It is as well to discriminate in this matter as long as discrimination is still possible, for the outlook already sufficiently serious would become hopelessly complicated were all the Christians in the Turkish Empire threatened with proscription and massacre. That is not the case as yet, but it might easily become so if the idea once got abroad that the disturbances and massacres which have stained the annals of the last two years are but the prelude of a religious war. Things are bad enough without that. Undoubtedly it is a very grave symptom that a poll-tax should be imposed on all Mussulmans, and that money thus obtained is to be expended to put arms in their hands. The poll-tax has hitherto been levied on the Christian population only, Mussulmans being exempted as a special privilege, the money equivalent to liability to military service from which their fellow-subjects are exempted. The Porte opposed the extension of the tax to the Mahomedans, doubtless fearing to wound the susceptibilities of the ruling race, which has long come to regard it as a badge of inferiority.

The Sultan with characteristic stubbornness insisted, according to the telegram, "on the pretext that the Christians (Armenians) are preparing to attack the Turks." It can not be said the "pretext" is altogether groundless. Within the last week the Armenian Revolutionary Committees have informed the Ambassadors that they would again proceed to demonstrate by dynamite. As previous intimations of the kind were followed by action there is only too much reason to believe that this announcement is seriously meant. The seizure of the Ottoman Bank and the raining of bombs from the roof upon the soldiers and passers-by, including ladies in carriages, was not a solitary demonstration; several others were made simultaneously in divers parts of the capital, and considerable numbers of people were killed and wounded. The Mahomedan population attacked the Armenian inhabitants of the city who had nothing to do with those political demonstrations, and the troops and police stood while they massacred thousands of people. Under a vigorous administration with a well organised and efficient police, such a massacre would not have happened. But it did happen, just as the seizure of the Ottoman Bank had happened in broad noon day. It is not, therefore, a mere "pretext" that the Mahomedan community may again be provoked by the Revolutionary Committees, who have shown that they know how to sow distrust between Mussulman and Christian, and act on outside opinion in furtherance of a good cause. The agitation in England received new strength from the expected sequelæ of the former "demonstration" and the temptation to proceed in the same course must be very great. The diplomatic situation has been manifestly complicated by the general horror excited by the massacres, the heiplessness of the Government and the apparent complicity of the military and police who stood by and did nothing. M. Hanotaux dexterously suggested that as the Continental Powers had approved Prince Lobanoff's policy of upholding the sovereignty of the Sultan, and maintaining the integrity of the Turkish Empire, it would be advisable to secure those ends by inviting the Sultan to extend the reforms conceded in six vilayats throughout all the provinces. Russia, and apparently all the other Powers agreeing to this proposal, M. Cambon had a three hours' interview with Abdul Hamid in which he sought to impress his Majesty with the prudence of making the proposed reforms effectual, by intimating that any renewal of the deplorable occurrences in Constantinople might invite the armed intervention of Europe. The Sultan is stated to have eventually accepted the proposal to extend the reforms to all the Provinces,—a suggestion which indeed originally came from himself, when he objected to Armenia and Crete receiving special previleges, arguing that necessary reforms of the administration should apply to the whole Empire.

The practical difficulty in the way is the lack of officials capable of carrying out a new system of the working of which they had no previous experience. In this difficulty it ought to be possible to obtain from the minor States—Belgium, and Holland, and Switzerland—the loan of competent officials to organise an efficient gendarmerie and show how things are managed in better ordered lands. But for arrangements of that kind, time is needed; and time is just what a revolutionary committee that understands its business, will take care not to give. It is difficult to believe that the Turkish Government, sorely pressed for money, and with the pay of the army several months in arrear, would propose to expend a much-needed million on the arming of the police, as was at first mentioned, or of the Mussulman population, as we now hear, were there no serious apprehensions that fresh demonstrations may precipitate civil war, and perhaps, the intervention of the Powers. The latter has been foreshadowed by the French Ambassador as the probable consequence of a renewal of massacres. But such a step would be a departure from the policy laid down by Prince Lobanoff and accepted by the Continental Powers as the only alternative to a European war. It is, therefore, just possible that M. Cambon's intimation may not have been intended as a binding declaration of a fixed intention, but only as a warning. The fact that such an intimation was given is not calculated to stay the hands of those who organised the last demonstration as a means of dissipating the apathy of the Powers. But the demonstrators and their advisers should not forget that the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish Empire is the basis of understanding arrived at between the Czar Nicholas and the sovereigns of Germany, Austro-Hungary, and France. Whatever M. Cambon may be instructed to tell the Sultan, will not run counter to the policy of Russia on the Turkish question or indeed on any other. The present situation gives Russia the protectorate of Turkey, and in so far as that position adds to the strength of her ally, it strengthens France also.

A REMARKABLE but not altogether natural development of Japanese ship-building is now being witnessed. The premier company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, alone has twelve large vessels in course of construction—ten in Great Britain and two in Japan. They are to be double twin screw steamers of 8,000 tons each, and will be capable of an average speed of 15 knots an hour. Side by side with its own activity the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is confronted with the competition of three or four new companies, that have sprung up of late like mushrooms, and it is said that altogether twenty large merchant vessels are now being laid down. The cause of this great activity is not far to seek. At the beginning of the present year, a bill was passed through the Diet granting a subsidy to vessels belonging to Japanese firms trading with foreign ports. The subsidy was fixed upon a mileage and tonnage basis, but the general regulations in regard to it were left to be laid down departmentally. This was accordingly done, the State aid being restricted to vessels of or beyond a fixed minimum size and accomplishing a certain rate of speed. The subsidy was made applicable to all visits to foreign ports for commercial purposes, and it was estimated that the annual charge would be about two million dollars. But this estimate was based on the existing merchant fleet of the country. In their laudable desire to foster trade the Government of the Mikado, urged on by politicians in Parliament of advanced views, seem to have overlooked the stimulus that so general and undiscriminating an offer of State aid would give to speculation. Astute business men foresaw the possibility of being enabled to gain a firm footing for the profitable expenditure of their capital by forming shipping companies. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha lost one of its most influential agents, who left it to start a new company and other shipping firms were floated. The great company which had for so long enjoyed a practical monopoly was determined not to suffer any loss of prestige. Being encumbered with a number of old vessels not fulfilling the conditions as to speed laid down in the subsidy regulations, the firm did its best to get rid of some of them and at once gave orders for the dozen new ships to which we have referred. Simultaneously the programme of its fleet was extended. Arrangements have already been entered into to make the service to Europe a fortnightly instead of a monthly one. When freights improve, every alternate vessel will probably call at Bombay instead of going direct from Colombo to Port Said. One condition of the subsidy being that each shipping firm receiving it must be directly represented at the various ports of call, the agency in Bombay hitherto held by Messrs. Tata and Sons, is to be handed over to a manager directly in the employ of the company, who will arrive here in about three weeks. This is a development which Messrs. Tata and Sons have long since foreseen, and have indeed recommended, and since the offices of the new agent will still be at Victoria Buildings, the change will be little more than a nominal one.

It is now generally admitted that legislative sanction to the subsidies was rather too hurriedly given, and that some modification must be made either in the Act or in the departmental rules laid down by its authority. The unlooked for increase in the merchant fleet of Japan will mean the payment of a much greater sum in subsidies than was expected. In view of the heavy demands being made on Japanese resources in other directions for martial and material developments, it is not easy to see how the money can be provided without further taxation. Under these circumstances it may reasonably be expected that considerable modification will soon be made in the conditions under which the State aid is given. In this case the companies that have given orders for new ships in the expectation of obtaining the subsidy will have good ground for complaint. It remains to be seen whether they will obtain such considerate treatment from Government as that accorded in India to the bankers who had indented for silver which was on the way out, when the Mints were closed in 1893. In any case the lesson will be a costly one, that should not be lost on the newly-awakened Island Kingdom of the Far East. It is the duty of every Government to place all reasonable facilities in the way of her manufacturers and merchants and to protect and advance their interests. But a system of encouraging trade by subsidies and bounties should be most sparingly resorted to. It should not be applied in cases where there is good reason to suppose that trade will develope upon the natural lines of demand and supply. The present experience of our energetic Asiatic competitor should serve to remind her that all commerce stimulated by State bounties is subject to speculative influences causing violent fluctuation and uncertainty. Fortunes are quickly made and as quickly lost, and the commercial unrest induced tends to hamper the steady and certain expansion of national prosperity. A much more natural form of State aid to industrial development is the practical recognition shown by the Japanese Government of the desirability of giving the youths of the land an education calculated to fit them for business pursuits at home or abroad. One of the latest instances of this recognition is found in the enquiries now being made by the Japanese Consul in Bombay with a view to sending out to Tokio one or more educated Parsees to teach youths, intended for commercial life in India, a vernacular of this Empire and the business methods in vogue here. This is one among many indications of the further growth of trade relations between the two

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE PORTE ARMING THE MUSSULMAN POPULATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 24.

The Porte is devoting the proceeds of the new poll-tax to arming the Mussalman population.

The Foreign Ambassadors called a meeting to-day to consider this grave measure.

GRAVE SITUATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, OCT. 23, MIDNIGHT.

The recent Irade of the Sultan, putting a poll-tax on all Mussalmans, coupled with the recent purchases of arms by the Ministry of Police, is regarded as a most grave symptom.

The Porte was opposed to the poll-tax, but the Sultan insisted on it on the pretext that the Christians were preparing to attack the Turks.

THE KING OF GREECE IN VIENNA.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

The King of Greece in returning to Athens from Paris halted at Vienna, where his Majesty immediately had prolonged and repeated interviews with the British Ambassador and Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Foreign Minister.

This is exciting much comment in the Press.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY AFFAIR.

Sun Wen, who was released from the Chinese Embassy, avows openly that he was concerned in a conspiracy at Canton, with extensive ramifications to overthrow the dynasty.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

The *Times'* correspondent at Rome emphasizes the strong discontent felt by Italy at the consistent ignoring of Italian interests by Germany.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF NAPLES.

The marriage of the Prince of Naples to the Princess Helene, of Montenegro, was solemnized at Rome, to-day, amid great popular rejoicing.

ATTACK ON A PORTUGUESE DETACHMENT.

LISBON, OCT. 24.

Advices have been received here that two thousand Namarllos have attacked three hundred Portuguese and native troops, who were *en route* to Manicaland, and that after twenty-two hours' fighting the Portuguese beat a retreat with a loss of two killed and thirty-five wounded, including the Governor of Mozambique.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

It is stated that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, has, to-day, submitted proposals to Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, which are likely to quickly settle the Venezuelan question, and that proposals have also been submitted for a Treaty of Arbitration in future disputes.

LORD SALISBURY SENDS A SHARP NOTE TO THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Lord Salisbury, to-day, sent a sharp Note to the Chinese Embassy, and demanded the immediate release of Doctor Sunyatyen, whose real name is Sun Wen, who was handed over to a Foreign Office official in the afternoon.

The Chinese Legation reserves the question of diplomatic rights.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 23.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

ACCIDENT TO THE VICEROY'S CARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 24.

What might have proved a serious accident occurred after the morning service to the horses of one of the Viceroy's carriages, occupied by Ladies Christian and Veronica Bruce and the Hon'ble Mr. Robert Bruce. The carriage, which swerved, was ridden by the postillion, who fell over, pulling the other down. Fortunately the carriage did not upset and the occupants alighted. The accident occurred between the church porch and the compound railing. The horses fell a few feet from the railing and luckily did not crash against it as there was a good drop to the road below or the results would probably be serious. The horses were extricated after a little time, and the occupants of the carriage proceeded home. Other conveyances of the Viceroy, with other members of the family, had gone on in the first carriage and were unaware of the accident.

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY.

The railway survey from Singhia station on the Bengal Central Railway via Madaripur to Chandpur station, Assam-Bengal Railway, has been sanctioned and placed under the Director-General Railways.

The appointment of Mr. G. Humfries as acting Engineer-in-Chief of the Burma State Railway, is cancelled.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The meeting of the Legislative Council, fixed for the 29th instant, will probably not be held, as there is no business for it, and the Council has been adjourned *sine die*.

THE INDIAN MARINE PROGRAMME.

The following changes have been made in the Indian Marine programme. The Clive leaves Bombay on the 13th December for Calicut, taking six companies, 24th Madras Infantry, for Quilon; leaver Calicut, 16th, and resumes original programme.

LAS BEYLA.

The Political Officer on a visit to Las Beyla, will have an escort of two companies of the 13th Bombay Infantry. A Medical Officer, an Hospital Assistant, and a Commissariat Agent will accompany the escort. The other details are similar to that of the escort to the Perso-Baluch Boundary Commission in January last.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

The following additional *Gazette* notifications are published:—

Captain Delaessoe is posted as Political Agent, Bhopawar.

Mr. J. H. M. Smith, acting Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is appointed Assistant Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The transfer of Mr. P. C. Mole as Deputy Examiner of Accounts to Eastern Bengal State Railway, is cancelled.

Mr. F. G. Heaven, Examiner of Railway Accounts, Madras, is posted to the office of Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway. Mr. J. B. Braddon is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department, for inspection duty.

PRESENTATION OF THE ORDER TO SUBEDAR-MAJOR RAMSINGH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 25.

The Bombay Sappers and Miners and the 28th Pioneers paraded on Saturday morning at Kirkee under their commanding officers to witness the investiture ceremony of presenting the Order of First Class British India to Subedar-Major Ramsingh, of the 28th Pioneers. The Order was presented by Colonel Broadfoot, Commanding the Kirkee station.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE PROSPECT OF FAMINE.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst on his journey from Sattara to Mahableshwar was recently met with with a number of poor people of villages, who approached his Excellency's carriage, and begged to protect them from famine. His Excellency replied them in an encouraging manner, and said he would do every thing in his power to give relief to the people, who expressed their satisfaction, and went away.

THE N. D. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, OCT. 23.

The Educational Conference closed to-day after a very successful session of three days. Mr. Giles had come from Poona to preside. On the first day papers were read on Primary Education in which the writers (of whom the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad was one) found fault with the present standards, the reading series and the method of examining schools. A Mahomedan gentleman recommended special facilities to be given to Mahomedans. Another gentleman recommended the Bible to be taught in schools.

The second day was reserved for female and moral and religious education. Rao Bahadur Lalshankar read papers on both the subjects and Mrs. Meafee on Female Education.

To-day, Mr. Chhaganlal Modi, of Baroda, read a very interesting paper on "some special features of Education in the Baroda State," the most noticeable part of his remarks being the statements made respecting the introduction of Compulsory Education.

Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal read a paper on Technical Education.

Each paper was followed by discussion which, though some of the subjects were controversial, was moderate in tone, thanks to the tact of the president.

The conference terminated after a hearty vote of thanks to the president, coupled with a wish that he may be confirmed in his high office.

THE S. D. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

DHARWAR, OCT. 23.

The Educational Conference at Dharwar sat to-day for the third time and dealt with miscellaneous works. Papers on manual, technical, agricultural, moral and religious training were read and discussed. General opinion, including Mr. Rerch's, was favourable to the working of the educational department. The president having summed up the suggestions thanked again all assembled for their co-operation and sympathy with the department and closed the conference. The business of which passed off very satisfactorily.

DHARWAR, OCT. 22.

The second day's proceedings were timely and satisfactory. A hundred educationalists were present. The Rev. and the Misses Rishford of the Mission schools, attended. The discussion on standards and text-books led to the removal of much misunderstanding and unfavourable criticism.

OUTLAWRY IN JUNAGADH.

SURRENDER OF DACOITS.

VERAVAL, OCT. 24.

In January last, Mekranis Fakirmahomed Lashkaran, Nathoo Jehangir Alad Jehangir and Kala Mandosh were proclaimed outlaws. Fakirmahomed's death by drowning and Nathu's death in an encounter in the *gadh* of Wastavala of Samandhiala under Dhari are already known to the public. Supplies of all sorts were cut off, several of their associates and shelterers were either killed or captured, tried and punished, and all the Gir forests, including their impassable and impenetrable parts, were most vigilantly watched under the excellent *bundobust* and supervision of the Naib Dewan, Mr. Purushottamrai Sunderji Zala. Hence the remaining two rascals, Aladad Jehangir and Kala Mandosh, had to surender themselves to him to-day in his camp at Moruka in the very heart of the Gir forest. There is a complete termination of the Mekrani outlawry in Junagadh. For this unusually speedy and effectual annihilation of these enemies of humanity and disturbers of public peace, the State has to congratulate itself and to thank its Naib Dewan, whose devotion to the service of his Highness the Nawab Saheb is proverbial.

THE LATE MR. MANMOHAN GHOSE.

SATARA, OCT. 23.

Satara people, at a meeting, yesterday, expressed deep sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. Manmohan Ghose, "which has caused an irreparable loss to India."

COLONEL WATSON'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it not time that the Press of the two Presidencies should unite with no uncertain voice to convince the authorities that it is quite a mistake to suppose that it does not matter how a Bombay or Madras officer is treated? As an England born British subject of old English family, I ask, does the fact of my having had the honour of long serving in the Bombay Army deprive me of my rights under Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights? Rights contained in the following quite clear words, whose meaning the very least intelligent Englishman cannot possibly mistake. "No Freeman shall be taken or imprisoned or be diseised of his freehold, or liberties, or free customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any otherwise destroyed; nor will we pass upon him, nor send upon him but by lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or delay to any man justice or right." There is no passage in any Army Act excepting Military officers from the rights and privileges so long enjoyed by all Englishmen under the above quoted great bulwark of British liberties. And it may be quite safely taken for certain that no Act containing such exception, in plain words, or even by inference, would ever have passed either House of Parliament! I also draw serious attention to the equally important and long subsequent reaffirmation and confirmation of British rights, liberties, and privileges, contained in the provisions of "The Bill of Rights," embodying and confirming the provisions of "The Declaration of Rights" annexed to the settlement of the Crown, and clearly and narrowly defining the Royal Prerogative. Especially clauses 5, 12, and 13 of that other great Charter. When and by whom have these rights, liberties and privileges been withdrawn from me, or any other Englishman? I claim to be tried, so to speak, in the Public Press before the great jury of the British public, my countrymen, as I am denied every other kind of justice! I would ask—is not six years (!) (1890 to 1896) of undeserved humiliation, penury, hardship, debt, for self, wife and children a sufficient "punishment" for the crime (!) of successfully suppressing or rather altogether preventing a riot? Ought my most iniquitous "punishment" (!) for firmly doing my plain and bounden duty in a most grave emergency to be permitted by the almost complete editorial silence of the Press to be further and most undeservedly, most unjustly prolonged. To the specious words containing more than misleading—"the case cannot be re-opened;" and "no answer will be given to any further petitions"—let the Press boldly reply. "The case has never been opened at all in any sense or way whatsoever. Justice must and shall now be done. No answer whatever, by so much as one word, has ever been given to the matter and representations contained in the various "cases" and "petitions" of Colonel Watson! Apologising for so far trespassing on your valuable space for which the importance (both private and public) of the subject must be my best excuse.—Yours, &c.,

J. ROWLEY WATSON, Lieut.-Colonel, Retired List, I.S.C.

"Hatherly," Coonoor, Nilgiris, S.T.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 9.

NUT-BROWN OCTOBER.

THE general depression which has existed throughout September, must have been vexatious to the great army of sportsmen who enjoy nothing so much as trudging over stubble, through cabbages, or amongst turnips in search of the toothsome partridge. It has been a wet, wearying kind of a month for the most part; rain has come down day after day in pitiless fashion; dull, sombre days have been succeeded by chilly, starless nights, and altogether the opening of the autumn has been cheerless in the extreme. Now that nut-brown October is with us once more, it may happen that the weather will take a favourable turn and give the pheasant shooters a more glorious time than that vouchsafed to those who were out with the gun as soon as August had been left behind. Pheasant shooting rarely falls to the portion of a busy journalist, and "the first" had no particular charm for me beyond a quiet bit of fishing—a long-standing invitation to visit the picturesque Vale of Evesham, being accepted upon the first available holiday—and early on the first a nice little party might have been seen driving out to a quiet spot on the banks of the winding Avon. Did time and opportunity serve, I should dearly love to see the whole of this delightful stream, from its source to the place where it merges its placid waters with those of the Severn. Of the beauties of the Wye many have written; the Thames must be familiar to thousands upon thousands, and those who, like the author of "Three men in a boat," have cruised on its bosom for miles and camped on its banks, are people to be envied. The scenery to be found along the Dee, from the spot where it rises amongst the Arrans and Arenigs above Bala Lake to the magnificent reaches past Eaton and Chester, is much too delightful to be easily described in words. Artists like Alfred Parsons or Alfred East or B. W. Leader might give us some idea of the scenes which delight the eye, but a feeble pen like mine is altogether inadequate. The Severn, the Dart, the Dove the Trent and other noble streams all have their special admirers, but very little indeed has been written of Shakspere's Avon. The "glorious first" gave me an opportunity of renewing an acquaintance wit this river, and I have no reason to regret the hours idled away under the willows and amongst the tall reeds. If we were not shooting ourselves, we happened to get right in the thick of it, but of that more anon. From boyhood upwards and onwards I have always been a devoted lover of water, and whether boating, fishing, or swimming, am always happy when near a river.

ON THE BANKS OF THE AVON.

Only a few years ago it fell to my lot to obtain a few days for a cycling tour in the neighbourhood of Stratford-on-Avon, and I may as well confess that there are few districts in the country through which I have been that give such a charming variety of scenery. One of the first of the many stately mansions of England that nestle on the banks of the Avon is Stoneleigh Abbey, the seat of Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick. This is a grand old pile—a fitting home for one of Nature's noblemen. Lower down the river may be found Guy's Cliffe, another historic residence occupied by the Percy family. Only a few miles away the red ruins of Kenilworth Castle trumpet forth the devastation of Cromwell's army, every yard of ground hereabouts being of historic interest. Grant Allen and that grand old engraver, W. Biscombe Gardner, have idealised the watermills of Surrey ere now, but the old mill at Guy's Cliffe towers above them all in pictureque beauty. Still further down the winding stream comes that superb old home of the Grevilles—Warwick Castle; sublime in its stately strength, glorious in its isolation from the outer world, unique as a monument of ancient grandeur. To see the castle from the river one may row from the village of Barford—the birthplace of Mr. Joseph Arch, M. P., the apostle of the agricultural labourers' movement—or from a little place about a mile away called Portobello. Approached either way, the view will well repay the trouble. Leaving Warwick behind Stratford-on-Avon is next reached, after some grand pastoral scenery has been passed, and here the tourist is bound to linger awhile, if only to pay tribute to the immortal memory of "the Swan of Avon." It will thus be seen that the banks of this particular stream are full of historic interest, to say nothing of the picturesqueness. On past Stratford the views become more enchanting every mile, and by the time Evesham and Tewkesbury have been left in the rear the Avon will, I fancy, have made good its claim to be considered one of the most beautiful rivers amongst the many our tight little island can boast. An artist with his colours, or a photographer with his camera, would find enough material along its banks to last a long time.

MIXED SPORT.

We were not destined to fish in peace for many hours. Having rowed very gently down stream pretty early in the morning to a favourite spot, we had fair sport with perch for some time, but at last the crack of distant and more or less random guns broke the perfect silence of the morn. Nearer and nearer the shooting party got to the river and, with the whistling of dogs, the bang, bang, bang of guns it was evident that successful fishing was at an end. Fortunately we were esconced in a quiet nook, with plenty of rushes and willow trees to shelter us, but as it was, we heard the gentle pish of shots in the water around us whilst at interval the untouched birds would whirr just above our heads, and make for a coppice a hundred yards away. In the space of about five minutes we saw a brace of birds drop plump in the water and commence to float quietly down with the current. Then all of a sudden another cock bird fell with a splash not more than a yard from our boat. It had been badly hit, but plumped into the water with head erect and eyes aflame. Just for a second only did this poor bird float in this graceful fashion. Falling so close to us, and so suddenly, we were a little startled on the instant, but in a couple of seconds the head dropped, the skin close over the magnificent eye, and it floated down the stream as dead as deed could be. I am not conscious of being particularly sensitive or mawkish, and before now have done my level best to "pot" something or other amongst turnips, but that wounded pheasant touched me somewhere on the instant, and I could scarcely help muttering "Poor bird!" A moment before it looked so strong and vigorous on the wing, then came the crack of the gun and instantly it swooped down on to the surface of the water as if to find a haven of refuge. That falling bird will linger in my memory for many a day to come. Fishing being out of the question we watched the sport in the neighbouring fields a bit of standing barely providing plenty of game. After twenty minutes or so of this exciting sport, angling appeared extremely tame, and our party never quite settled down to it with the same spirit as we set out in the early morn. Let me add that we rendered some little service by recovering several of the birds which had fallen in the river which were duly handed over to the shooters who belonged to them.

CONCERNING THE PHEASANT.

From an old authority I am able to quote the following particulars:—The pheasant is not a very long-lived bird; but it is probable that the period of existence assigned to it by some writers, viz., six or seven years, is too short. The wholesomeness of its flesh was proverbial among the old physicians, it is of a high flavour, and alkalescent quality, and in perfection during autumn. A young pheasant, very fat, is reckoned and exquisite dainty. In a wild state the hens lay from eighteen to twenty eggs in a season, but seldom more than ten in a state of confinement. Pheasants are not to be tamed by domestication like other fowls, nor is the flesh of those brought up in the house in any degree comparable to that of the wild pheasant, thence they are bred at home either merely for show, or for the purpose of replenishing proprietors' grounds, both with regard to number or particular varieties. However good nursing mothers in a wild state, pheasant hens are far otherwise in the house, whence their eggs are always hatched at home by the common hen, generally at present by the smooth-legged bantam. The natural nest of the pheasant is composed of dry grass and leaves, which being provided for in confinement she will sometimes properly dispose. The cock is bold, voracious, and cruel; and it is related that a pheasant has been known to catch a canary bird which had accidentally escaped. It was observed with it beneath its talons in the proper attitude of the hawk, tearing it to pieces and devouring it. Pheasants have been seen preying upon a dead carcase in company with carrion crows; and it has been said that they will fall upon a diseased and weak companion of their own species and devour it. They feed upon all kinds of insects and vermin like the peacock, and are said to be particularly greedy of toads, provided they be not too large to swallow; whereas, according to report, they will not touch a frog, of which ducks are so fond. A pheasant has been shot the crop of which contained more than half a pint of that destructive insect the wireworm, whilst another has been known to have taken 1,606 grains of barley, the latter being authenticated at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. The best known varieties of the pheasant are the golden, the silver, the peacock or spotted, and the common European or English, generally brown, with a little less brilliancy of colour. Mr. Castang, however, enumerates six distinct varieties, exclusive of the common, as follow:—Gold and silver, natives of China, and very hardy in this country, and good breeders. Ring necks, natives of Tartary, bred in China are very scarce; their plumage very beautiful. The white and pied; both sorts will intermix readily with our common breed, as will the Bohemian, one of the most beautiful of its kind, and equally scarce. The golden variety is generally of the highest price, most hardy, and of the largest size. It will be readily understood that the foregoing was written a good many years ago, and before battue-shooting had reached such a deplorable state of perfection. Judging by what one occasionally reads in the newspapers, it would appear that the old dictum about domesticating pheasants has long been exploded. "Mr. Punch" has been especially severe in this direction at times.

PROFESSIONAL PEDESTRIANISM.

IT would seem as if there is to be a big boom in professional pedestrianism ere long, the suspension of a few of the more prominent amateur athletes having given a rare fillip to the sport. A few years ago we had much the same kind of thing between George and Cummings, and a little later between Hutchings and Gent. If these matches had always been conceived in a honourable spirit and carried out straightforwardly, I verily believe pedestriaism would have had a fresh lease of popularity, but when rumours get abroad that Mr. Arrangement was in evidence the populace soon tired. When Bacon and Conneff agreed to run against each other in a series of matches everyone anticipated capital sport, and even now we may not be deprived of it; but I am bound to confess that I do not like the idea of arranging an extra series of matches in America. If Bacon can win two races out of three—personally I believe him capable of winning all three if all is fair and square—there will be little need to further demonstrate his superiority. There is money in professionalism if the "game" is kept straight, and it would not surprise me to find many of our amateurs going over boldly if the "boom" continues. J. W. Bradley is said to have declared that he would never again don a running shoe, but Time heals many wounds and plays havoc with our best resolutions. By-and-bye we may see those giants, Bradley and Downer in a "Sheffield" handicap. This, in all probability, would give the old grounds a rare turn. The lying jade has been busy with the name of E. C. Bredin, but it will take a good deal, I fancy, to tempt this brilliant runner to forswear his allegiance to amateurism, although I see no reason whatever why a pro. at one sport should not be considered just as good morally and socially, as those at another. Some little time ago we were promised startling revelations by a certain gentleman in the South of England, who had been deposed from some particular position held by him. Since then it is said a reconciliation has been brought about and the great secrets remain unrevealed. There is good reason to belicve that there are more abuses under the surface in connection with amateur athletics than many people suppose, and now that these terrible threats of exposure have been made there are curious beings about who will not remain at rest until there has been some kind of investigation. If our boasted amateurism is being bolstered up by deception and hypocrisy the sooner it is exploded the better for all concerned.

THE COTTON DUTIES IN BOMBAY.

THE report on the working of the Indian Cotton Duties Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1895-96 has drawn forth the following, Revenue Department Resolution:—

During the greater part of the period—27th December 1894 to 31st March 1896—covered by this report the cotton excise duty was levied under Act XVII. of 1894 upon yarn only, at the rate of five per cent. Of the 96 cotton mills in the Presidency, 65 paid this duty to the total amount of Rs. 6,61,422-1-4, the produce of the other 31 being free of duty either as under 20s count, or as exported to various foreign ports in Asia and Africa. The total production returned under Act XVII of 1894 was 393,695,389 lbs. of yarn, of which 43,044,422 lbs. or 11 per cent., consisted of yarn over 20s count, and therefore dutiable. Of this dutiable quantity, 9,534,857·75 lbs. were allowed free export, under Section 17 of the Act, 8,818,022·5 in the form of bundled yarn and 716,835·15 in the form of cloth: and further drawback was paid under Section 19 on 1,289,650½ lbs. of yarn exported to foreign countries, 944,605½ lbs. being in the form of grey yarn, and 345,045 lbs. in the form of dyed yarn. Drawback was also allowed on 414,183½ yards in the form of cloth.

2. Owing to the conditions of manufacture in Bombay, the determination of the exact count of yarn contained in cloth is a matter of great difficulty the seriousness of which was experienced in dealing with claims for drawback of duty upon exported yarns. This was to a great extent obviated by adopting a system of average formulæ. Mr. Enthoven, however, has shown good grounds for believing that had the Act of 1894 remained in force the drawback system must eventually have broken down. In paragraph 13 of his report Mr. Enthoven has recorded some interesting observations, which seem to show that a system of excise, under which a five per cent. duty is imposed upon yarns above 20s, is certain to produce unsatisfactory results.

3. From 3rd February 1896 the excise duty has been levied under Act II. of 1896 on cotton goods, yarn being exempt. Forty-eight weaving mills and three hosiery factories now come under the operation of the new Act. But it appears that, owing to the delay inseparable from the introduction of new forms of returns, no duty was actually collected under the Act before the end of the financial year. Free export however was claimed and allowed in 142 cases under Section 19. The estimated increase in revenue under the new Act is Rs. 5,00,000, which will fall chiefly upon the 17 mills which use all their high-count yarn in weaving, the tax on cloth, in the case of those mills which both weave and sell bundled yarn, being wholly or partly balanced by the exemption of bundled yarn.

4. The exemption from duty under Section 41 of the large stocks of cloth held by some mills, at the date on which the Act came into force, has greatly increased the work of the Department. But it is satisfactory to learn that in most cases these stocks will be exhausted within 12 months of the date of introduction of the Act. Ten claims were made under Section 39, and were allowed in respect of about two-thirds of the quantity on which drawback was claimed.

5. The question referred to in paragraph 22 of the report regarding the assimilation of the system of taxation in the three mills established in Native States, to the British Indian system, and the existence of unfair competition between the productions of the Native State and British Indian mills, is still under consideration.

6. The Collector's proposals for the revision of the tariff, referred to in paragraph 24 of the report, will be awaited.

7. Government cordially acknowledge the readiness with which the Millowners' Association, as well as individual mill-owners and managers, have rendered their aid in working out the many difficult questions that have arisen under the two Acts, and concur with the Commissioner, and the Collector, in thinking that the smooth working of the Department has been in no small degree due to the tact and judgment of Mr. Enthoven, and to the industry of the staff subordinate to him.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she left on the 21st October, with the following details:—Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Armstrong, A.M.D.; Captain L. L. R. Samson, Lanc. Fusiliers; Mrs. Bliss; Lieut. H. L. Park, Hampshire Regt.; 2nd Lieut. Channey, Wilts. Regt.; Comt. clerk and wife, 204 European details, 8 women, and 11 children, 53 native details, 32 followers, 5 women and 6 children. She had a fine passage.

THE S. S. TAIF LOST.

SEVENTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

SURVIVORS AT COLOMBO.

MR. HAJEE CASSUM JUSUB sends us the following copy of a telegram received by him from Colombo regarding the missing s. s. Taif:—

The German mail steamer Prinz Heinrich has brought the Captain, three officers, three engineers, 49 crew and 19 passengers of the steamer Taif, which capsized off Mauritius on the 24th September.

Seventeen men drowned.

The survivors were taken on board by the sailing ship Caradoc, from which they were transhipped to Prinz Heinrich on the 22nd October.

From the above telegram it appears that the surviving passengers and crew of the ill-fated vessel were taken to Colombo by the German mail steamer Prinz Heinrich. The Taif left Mauritius on the 23rd September, and next day, it seems, she encountered a cyclone, during which she capsized. It is said she had a full cargo of sugar on board, worth about four lakhs of rupees.

The Taif was a vessel of 895 tons, and was commanded by Captain A. Dowie. In July, 1895, she went ashore near the Zanzibar Coast, but was got off without much damage being done.

This news communicated in a private telegram from Colombo was confirmed by another wire received by the agent of the vessel. Full details are not yet to hand, and Mr. Hajee Cassum Jusub has asked for further particulars by wire. Enquiries were made late last night at Mr. Haji Cassum's place, at Abdul Rehman Street, but no further information could be obtained.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA AT HOME.

THE 6th annual Athletic and Sporting meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana was brought to a close on Saturday and an "At Home" was held in the evening. There was a large attendance, and lady visitors and others were most hospitably entertained by the members of the Club. The playing of the band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway volunteers also added greatly to the enjoyment of the proceedings. The programme of Sports, for the afternoon, was, as usual, a comparatively brief one, consisting of a "V. C." race, a bicycle obstacle race, a golf putting competition for ladies, and the final round of the bowls handicap.

The Sports commenced soon after four o'clock with the "V.C. race." Each competitor had to go over a hurdle pick up his "dummy" (in this case another gentleman) and to return over the same hurdle, a company of soldiers continually firing all the time. After a very keen competition Captain Weldon succeeded in safely landing his "dummy" Mr. Lowndes. Messrs. Reddie and John secured the second place, and Messrs. Montmorency and Talbot were the third pair that successfully braved the fire and got to the winning post.

The Bicycle Obstacle Race, brought twelve entries. The riders were nominated by ladies, who prepared a drink and gave it to their nominees when they reached the "Ladies' table" after riding over a couple of narrow plank bridges, hauling the bicycle over a hurdle and passing the machine through a spiral course of flags and ropes. After taking the drive the rider had to ago over the course again and the one who did all this in the shortest time and best style won the race. Almost every competitor came to grief at some stage or other of the performance amid the unsympathetic laughter of the audience. None of the riders were hurt by their falls, though the same cannot be said of all the bicycles. The narrow plank bridges proved veritable *pons asinorum* to most of the competitors. Mr. H. R. N. Ellison, who was nominated by Mrs. Prevost, secured the first prize, his time being one minute thirty seconds, and Mr. P. F. Fischer was given the second prize, being two seconds behind. The winner of the second prize was nominated by Miss Bromley.

The entries for the event were:—

Mr. H. R. N. Ellison, nominated by Mrs. Prevost	1
Mr. P. F. Fischer, nominated by Miss Bromley	2
Mr. H. E. John, nominated by Mrs. St. Paul	0
Mr. Rivers Smith, nominated by Miss Humphrey	0
Mr. F. O. Ellison, nominated by Mrs. Hojel	0
Mr. H. M. Stewart, nominated by Mrs. Graham	0
Mr. Kinahan, nominated by Mrs. Heyn	0
Mr. Green, nominated by Miss Humphrey	0
Mr. A. C. Owen, nominated by Mrs. Owen	0
Mr. M. R. Jardine, nominated by Mrs. Barrow	0
Mr. Webster, nominated by Miss Stranack	0
Mr. A. G. Eddie, nominated by Miss Mills	0

In the semi-final of the bowls competition Mr. Flower beat Dr. MacDonald and Mr. Graham beat Mr. Young. Mr. Graham then scratched and Mr. Flower was given the first prize and Mr. Graham the second. Mr. Young having also scratched the third prize was left to Dr. MacDonald.

Mr. Flower	1
Mr. Graham	2
Dr. MacDonald	3

Twenty-one ladies entered for the Ladies putting competition, and Mr. C. E. Nixon, the Hon. Secretary for Golf, had carefully superintended the requisite arrangements. The holes were nine in number, and had been specially made for the occasion on the Maidan just beyond the tennis courts. The scores were for the most part very good; three was about the usual number per hole, but two's were not uncommon, and more than one lady managed to take a hole in a single stroke. When this was the case an encouraging cheer was raised by the interested throng of spectators Mrs. Nigel-Jones (22) was first in the competition. Mrs. St. Paul, who made some very admirable strokes, was only one point behind, while for the third place there was a tie among three ladies: Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Humphrey, and Miss Pedraza, who had all scored 24. The tie was played off in the gathering dusk, and Miss Humphrey won by a single stroke after first tying again with Miss Pedraza. The other ladies, who competed, were: Mrs. Heyn, Miss Bromley, Miss Hughes, Miss D. Westbrook, Miss B. Kiddle, Miss Kiddle, Miss Nigel Jones, Miss Mills, Miss J. Mills, Miss M. Mills, Miss Gallagher, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. Cahusac, Mrs. Prier de Saone; Mrs. Graham; and Mrs. Barrow. Miss B. Kiddle won the prize for the highest score, a very handsome one given by the Naval officers, but it was not claimed by or on her behalf when the prizes were distributed at the Pavilion amid the plaudits of the friends of successful competitors. Mrs. F. Graham gracefully discharged the task of giving away the prizes, and was cheered at the conclusion for so doing, a similar compliment being paid to the honorary secretaries.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made:—Lieutenant R. W. C. Blair, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to the 23rd Bombay Infantry as Officiating Wing Officer on probation, Second Lieutenant A. D. Strong, 30th Sikhs, supernumerary on the Establishment, to be officiating Wing Officer.

Two Companies of the 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps from Jullunder will march to Amritsar and relieve the detachment of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, the latter being picked up by the Battalion when proceeding from Sialkot to Bombay for embarkation to England. When the 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers from England have settled down at Sialkot, the detachment of Rifles will be relieved by the usual detachment from the former.

THE following Officers of the Army Medical Staff come out shortly for duty in this country, and have been posted to the commands noted:—Punjab Command.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel M. D. O'Connell, Surgeon-Major J. I. P. Doyle, and Surgeon-Lieutenant E. S. Clark. Bengal Command.—Surgeon-Major J. R. Mallins and Surgeon-Lieutenant K. B. Barnett Second-Lieutenant L. F. Ashburner, Durham Light Infantry, is posted to the 2nd Battalion. Veterinary-Lieutenant H. B. Knight, Army Veterinary Department, remains in England on extended leave until December next. Captain A. J. H. Swiney, R. E., is on return from leave, posted to the Bombay Command, Military Works Department. Captain D. M. R. Thackwell, R. E., is posted to the Bengal Command, Military Works Department.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE returns for the twenty-four hours ending Saturday, at 10 a.m., show an increase in the number of deaths as compared with other days during the last week. Seventeen fresh cases and thirteen deaths were recorded, which bring up the total cases to 455, of which 295 have proved fatal. The proportion of recoveries continues pretty nearly at the same ratio as before, about 40 per cent. Of Saturday's list, two were registered in A ward (Fort and Colaba). In the Mandvie ward ten fresh cases and seven deaths occurred. In C ward (Buleshwar) there has been one case and one death. In Byculla and Cammatipura districts, there have been three new cases and four deaths. One fresh case has been registered in Parel and one death in the Hospital.

In spite of the continued efforts of the Municipal Executive, the situation is still grave and day by day is causing considerable anxiety. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, and the Health Officer, Dr. Weir, as well as Mr. Lesk, and Mr. James are striving hard to check the disease and to prevent its spread in other districts as yet only affected to a very slight degree.

THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS IN GOA.

A Notification issued in the General Department, on Saturday evening, states:—

The following letter from the British Consul, Goa, dated the 19th October, 1896, is published for general information:—"With reference to my telegram of the 17th instant, which reads as follows: 'From yesterday five days' quarantine against passengers from Bombay arriving by rail or sea. Same applies to passengers from south travelling by Shepherd's steamers,' which I beg to confirm; I have now the honour to inform you that the rules have been modified and are as follows:

1st.—Passengers by steamer from Bombay stopping in Goa will be subject to five full days' quarantine from the time of their arrival.

2nd.—Passengers by steamers from Bombay proceeding by rail into British India will be kept in quarantine until they can be forwarded, but arrangements will be made for them to proceed with their luggage by the first available train.

3rd.—Passengers by steamers from south ports stopping in Goa will be kept under medical inspection for twenty-four hours.

4th.—Passengers by steamers from south ports proceeding by rail will be subject to the conditions mentioned in Rule 2.

5th.—First and second class passengers from Bombay by rail will be granted free pratique.

6th.—Third class passengers from Bombay by rail will be subject to five days' quarantine, inclusive of the time occupied on the journey.

7th.—Steamers on arrival will be allowed to come alongside and discharge passengers and cargo, but only overside communication will be allowed between the staff on board and that on shore.

8th.—Through goods in transit will not be detained.

9th.—Goods for local stations will be disinfected and detained twenty-four hours."

THE STUDENTS' AGITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are aware that there is no provision in the University Rules and Regulations requiring the Syndicate or compelling them to postpone examinations when the bubonic plague is raging in Bombay, nor is there one in the Civil or Criminal Procedure Codes, or in any other Code, otherwise the candidates failing to gain their just object under the University Code would have gained it under other Codes.

But, unfortunately, for the candidates, this bubonic plague was not known to the Legislators of those codes then, and even if they had any idea of this plague, they certainly would have deemed the insertion of such a clause as unnecessary as it relates more to common sense than to law, at the same time, of course, expressing their hope that the syndicate for the time being would make a proper use of the former. Alas! the legislators were mistaken, and the present conduct of the Syndicate has amply proved it. As ill-luck would have it the unfortunate candidates are left at the mercy of an unsympathetic Syndicate. Is the Syndicate, I ask you, sir, justified in not paying or refusing to pay due attention to the danger the candidates will have to expose themselves to? Should the Syndicate still persist in refusing the candidates what they have so reasonably asked for, and to which you so kindly gave publicity, and to which they are undoubtedly entitled, and which no reasonable man would deny them who, I ask you again, sir, is responsible for the consequences? It may, perhaps, be said, that great difficulty and inconvenience will have to be experienced if the examinations are postponed. I quite admit, sir, that this postponement would involve some difficulty and inconvenience to the examiners or the Syndicate or the University staff. But whether this difficulty and inconvenience ought to weigh down the consideration of the danger to the lives of the poor candidates, I leave you to judge. Besides postponement, there is another way, if only the Syndicate has the will. Why, the change of centres will serve the purpose as well.

This course does not involve much difficulty or inconvenience. The same mode that is followed in the case of the Matric can as well be followed in the case of other examinations; of course, some trifling or imaginary difficulties will have to be put up with. You are aware, sir, that every year the public grievance about the insufficient and unwholesome accomodation allowed to candidates at the Matric and other examinations is ventilated in the press, and a similar accommodation this year, when our city is infested with this plague, is far from desirable, and might, very likely, produce serious results. I wish the Syndicate had risen to the occasion and had not disappointed the public by their

their meeting to be held on the 26th instant, with respect to the postponement of the examinations.

I. Owing to the prevalence of the bubonic fever the members are bound to look towards the health of the candidates which is considered by their parents as the chief source of their happiness.

II. What would have been the unanimous request of the members of the Syndicate under present state if they would have been the examinees at present.

III. The holding of the examinations is for the future welfare of the students, and so, it should not be held at such a critical time when their lives are in danger.

IV. The members should see that the minds of the candidates should be as calm and serene as possible while writing down the answers, and which cannot be at present owing to the plague, its horrors, and also owing to the number of candidates coming from various localities affected by the plague.

V. They should also pay due regard to the public opinion which is strongly against holding the examination, in consequence of the prevailing plague.

VI. By the postponement of the examinations to a reasonable period, say a month at least, it is possible that the plague will be subsided owing to the approach of winter, the lessening degree of heat, and the stringent measures of the Municipality.

After the mature consideration of the above suggestions the University authorities should see their way to postpone the examinations to reasonable period, say, a month at least.—Yours, &c.,

VRAJLAL MANEKLAL MEHTA.

IV.

THE SAMALDAS COLLEGE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In pursuance of the resolutions passed in our meeting, held to-day, I beg to contribute the following lines to your valuable paper, which will serve the student-world in good stead. This meeting of the students of the Samaldas College and other examinees, numbering about 50, was held to-day, at 3-30 p.m., in the college residence quarters. It was presided over by Mr. S. S. Mehta, and was a thoroughly representative one. The president, after usual observations of thankfulness, went straight to work and called upon the individual members to move the propositions entrusted to them. They run as follow :—

(1) The members of this meeting deem it dangerous to visit Bombay for the purpose of examinations, looking to the evil climatic contagion there, and thus incur the risk of being attacked by the bubonic plague raging at present in Bombay. They, therefore, request the University authorities to make necessary arrangements to avoid this difficulty by either postponing examinations or changing the centres. Proposed by Mr. B. D. Mehta, and seconded by Mr. K. K. Rajpura.

(2.) That a telegram embodying the purport of the first resolution and a detailed letter of the proceedings be sent up to the Registrar, and their copies to the two prominent papers of the Presidency. Proposed by Mr. Shah, and seconded by Mr. Madhavlal.

(3.) That the President be authorised to do this work in a way convenient to all. (Proposed by Mr. Odhavji, and seconded by Mr. V. M. Mehta.

After this, the president having already put each and all of these propositions to the vote and getting them carried *nem con*, some remarks were made from the chair to the following purport :—The inconvenience and insecurity of going to Bombay were great at present owing to the plague, when the very residents of the place go over to countries, up and down, and when parents are reluctant to allow our visiting the place in case the days of the examinations be not put off, or some such arrangements were made, so as to avoid a conflict of examinees with the whip of nature.

A vote of thanks was proposed for the chairman by Mr. K. B. Jani, and seconded by Mr. Nanalal, and the proceedings then terminated by the dissolution of the meeting.—Yours, &c.,

S. S. MEHTA, President.

Oct. 23.

V.

VACCINATION AS PREVENTIVE AGAINST PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems there is a hard pull between the bubonic fever of Mandvie and the whole battalion of our Municipal Health Department. Notwithstanding their constant efforts to clean the drains and gullies of infected houses, fresh cases occur every day, even in the same houses, even after they are well disinfected, limewashed, and even washed thoroughly with water. May I, therefore, venture to draw the attention of our Municipal executives to one good remedy suggested by Dr. Mackenzie, in the practical cyclopædia for the prevention of this disease. Dr. Mackenzie recommends vaccination as prevention for plague. In support of this he mentions "of six thousand adults vaccinated at Constantinople and Salonica none caught the contagion ; even infants who were vaccinated continued to suck mothers, who were suffering from the attack of the plague, without being infected. An Italian physician inoculated himself with matter drawn from a person who had died of the plague and afterwards underwent vaccination without the contagion developing itself, though he put himself in all possible point of contact with infected persons in the hospital." I, therefore, hope that our energetic, hard-worked Municipal Health Officer will take up this suggestion, and make practical experiments by ordering compulsory revaccination in those infected houses, where fresh cases occur every day, and whence he has been unable to stamp out the disease entirely. After he is satisfied with the result he may use vaccination as preventive against plague in the whole of the infected district.—Yours, &c.,

H. J. DADYSETT, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.E., &c., &c

Oct. 25.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE BUBONIC FEVER.

Only a few of the vernacular papers have anything to say this week that is worth listening to, regarding the Bubonic fever prevailing in Bombay.

The *Spectator* remarks: The bubonic plague at Bombay is not abating. The number of the victims showed a steady rise this week ; and the disease seems to have made another permanent home in the Bhooleshwar district. Is it the effect of the relaxation of the orders for segregation, or of a greater vigilance in finding out cases, on the part of the authorities ? And now that the fear of compulsory segregation or of careless treatment at the hospital has gone, there is no motive for people to conceal. Whatever the cause, the increase in the cases last week was very disheartening. People are dying ; and the trade of the city is suffering grievously. The only solace we have lies in the now continued activity of the Health Department and in the fact that cleanliness all round is perhaps the most reliable guarantee against catching the disease. A lame conclusion that, which our doctors, after three days' deliberation, were able to arrive at as regards the prevailing disease. They have given their sanction to its being baptized as the true bubonic plague and have recommended a thorough cleansing of the entire Island, whether the plague, abates or not. This is advice from responsible men, and must, therefore, be considered to be weighty enough. But lay-men can hardly feel assured to see that those to whose guardianship they have to entrust their health are more or less helpless, either to find out the precise cause or premonitary conditions of the disease, or a reasonably sure method of treatment. They have not been able to tell us even of any preventive measures. *Prima facie*, there are so many circumstances in connection with the disease prevailing in Bombay, that a patient scientific enquiry would have been able to throw light on some of the points mentioned. The plague has more or less stuck to the quarter of the city where it originated, and seems to have clung to another to which it was exported. Then it has almost everywhere selected for its victims some particular sections of the Gujerati community, and that without much distinction as to wealth or mode of living. The sporadic cases in many parts have shown no tendency to spread the disease in every place where they occur. Here are circumstances worth careful enquiry into. Too much attention has been concentrated on the drains and the greatest dirt. Apart from them, are not the food and the modes of living of the communities that have suffered most, matters worth close enquiry into ? The air and water in the affected localities,—has any one taken the trouble to analyse them ? Could they have absolutely nothing to do with the disease ? Then as to the malady, we have had experiences detailed at length as to the progress of the patients during the disease, down to death. But not one of our medical practitioners seems to have enquired as to what the patient felt before the attack, what food he had taken and what other things he had done, likely to predispose him. Such enquiries would probably result in finding out precautionary measures. It is a pity we have not received much comfort from the deliberations of our doctors. Let us see what Drs. Hankin and Haffkine do ? One thing, however, is painfully certain ; and that is that patient scientific enquiry is a rare commodity amongst our doctors, as amongst our modern educated classes in general. There is neither the originality necessary nor the ardour or zeal that springs from it. We have a number of graduates turned out yearly ; but we have had few works of originality yet."

The *Native Opinion* observes : "Despite the energetic efforts of the local Health Department, the plague fever still continues to have its victims with a promptitude and stubbornness peculiarly its own. Continued flushing and cleansing has had wholesome effect in Mandvi, and though the plague has not left it altogether, it is at any rate not on the increase. Some how it has shifted its camp, though this partial change of scene has not added a little to the palpitating fears of the residents of other quarters. To some its invasion of the other city wards may be a sign of its quantitative virulence, but no honest man will deny that promptitude of the Health Department has been no insignificant curb on its spread. Thus its sails are partly taken in, and the sanitary measures adopted may eventually make short work of the enemy. The plague is more than a month old among us, and though Governmental, Municipal and independent men of profession have sat in solemn conclave to decipher its origin and find out an effective remedy, they are neither worse not better except in one matter, and that is their conclusion of the uselessness of the segregation of those suffering from the plague. Last time we produced in these columns the general conclusion the Medical Union has arrived at, and that opinion is now further emphasized by Dr. Waters and Dr. Parulkar who, in a paper recently read before the said Union, after reviewing the several stages a patient has to pass through and the practical effect of the several sanitary measures adopted by the Municipality, pronounced plague non-contagious. And while we do regret that competent scientific men should not be able to ascertain its true origin or its antidote, their pronouncement that it is not contagious is at all events some relief. Dr. Parulkar's paper on the bubonic fever, whatever its medical value, is at least a vivid elucidation of the helplessness of medical science in this instance to hit upon the right remedies as an antidote against this fell disease. If it were contagious, he says, all those or at any rate some of those who attend a bubonic patient should show similar symptoms, but whereas a bubonic case never touched, except the patient, a single member of the same household, as it were by fits and starts, it appeared in some other house at a distance, and hence by induction he seems fully convinced that besides its being non-contagious, it is not a local production as some are led to suppose, but is introduced by imports from Hong-Kong, or some other place in the far east. Thus the science of medicine having failed to find out an effective remedy, we are left to the fitful influence of chance or rather to the slippery solace that sanitation accords."

Regarding the bubonic fever and the approaching University examinations, the *Gujerati* discourses :—"Several letters have appeared in the dailies requesting the University authorities to postpone some of the University examinations. This demand is based on two substantial grounds. There is certainly no reason why the University should insist on holding University examinations during the Dewali week. It is no answer to say that for two days examinations will be suspended, because all the same it prevents students from enjoying the holiday and increases the boarding expenses of the studentsfrom themoffussil. We admit that theUniversity authorities have to arrange for the holding of several examinations and any disturbance of their fixed programme causes them a good deal of embarrassment and inconvenience. But having regard to the fact that the majority of the examinees are Hindoos, the University ought to consult their convenience rather than its own. From year to year almost the same complaint has to be repeated and surely theexaminations can be so arranged as not to occasion needless dissatisfaction amongst students. This year there is one more strong reason for postponing some of the examinations and that is the prevalence of the plague. Almost all the students from the moffussil left Bombay in fright two weeks ago, and until the plague materially subsides it is not safe to hold examinations. Those students, who have never lived in Bombay but come here specially for the purpose of appearing in their examinations, not seldom fall ill in consequence of the exhausting climate of this city and bad boarding and lodging arrangements. It is, therefore, not proper to expose them to the further risk of the prevailing outbreak. The question is one which vitally affects the health and even the lives of students and we think the University authorities ought to consider it with the utmost care without further delay. In connection with this subject it would not be out of place to remind them of the necessity of making the examination pendal of substantial materials. To spend six hours in hard and continuous intellectual work is in itself no easy thing. It is positively cruel to make students write out their answer in the heat of the sun, and to expose them to its burning rays by driving them out of the pendal during the recess hour. The University ought to put a stop to such monstrous treatment of the poor and bewildered examinees. The Hon. Mr. Birdwood is anxious to know for what purpose the University wants the Bombay Government to continue their grant. The best aswer that we can give is to request his Excellency and his doubting colleagues to be so good as to spend a couple of hours beneath the pendal in framing full and straightforward replies to the interpellations of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal and the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal."

MORE SUSPECTED CASES IN CALCUTTA.

Two suspected cases were reported to the Health Office on Tuesday,—one in the northern division of the town, and the other, the case of a Hindu living in police Hospital Lane, South Road Entally. The medical officers pronounced the former case to be one of mumps, but samples of the blood of the latter were obtained for bacteriological examination. Another case was brought to the notice of the Health Department by the Bengal Police. A girl, three years of age, was reported to be suffering from fever and enlargement of the glands on both sides of the neck, the case having occurred at Peertolla, Garden Reach Road. An enquiry has been ordered into the case.

The work of cleaning the town is being pushed on as vigorously as possible. Although this is the commencement of the fourth week that the additional establishment commenced their work in the Burra Bazaar wards it will take another fortnight at least to complete the cleansing of this locality. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the hostility which was at first experienced at the hands of some householders in this ward against the cleansing of houses being done by the Municipality, has altogether ceased, and now instead of throwing obstacles in the way as was done at the commencement, they are co-operating with the Superintendent, and many houses are daily being cleansed and white-washed by owners themselves. Now as soon as a notice is served immediate notice is taken of what is required to be done. Dr. Banks has visited all the wards in turn, and the other morning the Bow Bazaar and Muchipara Sections occupied his attention. The conservancy work of the town was never in the history of Calcutta carried out so efficiently as it is at present, and the rate-payers will have cause to be grateful for the present crisis.

Another very desirable improvement introduced into the inspection work is the keeping of a separate complaint book in which all complaints in regard to the sanitation of localities or houses, &c., sent in, are entered, and record is also kept in it of what has been done by the Superintendent and Overseers to remedy the evil complained of ; when the place was inspected after the complaint was attended to, and by whom, &c.

QUARANTINE AT CALCUTTA.

An advertisement in the Calcutta paper intimates the regulations under which quarantine against plague will be imposed upon vessels from Bombay. They do not greatly differ from similar rules passed at other parts.

THE MEDICAL BOARD.

The Medical Board appointed in Government Resolution No. 937 T.—M., dated 10th October, met on Tuesday, when there were present : The Hon. Messrs. H. H. Risley, C.I.E. President, P. Playfair, C.I.E., J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, Surgeon-Colonel Ross, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., F.R.S., Surgeon-Captain Dyson, Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar, C.I.E.

The Board considered the medical history of thirteen reported cases of fever accompanied with swelling of the lymphatic glands, and were informed by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham that in his opinion the bacteriological data at present available did not point to any certain conclusion as to the character of the prevailing disease. Having regard, however, to the undoubted prevalence of plague in Bombay, and to the extremely insanitary condition of Calcutta and the adjacent municipalities, the Board desire to express a strong opinion that immediate steps should be taken to improve the conservancy of Calcutta in every possible way, and that the draft regulations drawn up by the Health Officer under section 334 of the Act should now be passed by the Commissioners as modified by the Medical Board in the copy annexed.

The Board also discussed the sanitary condition of Howrah with the Chairman of the Municipality, who attended the meeting, and expressed themselves as satisfied with the measures which are being carried out there under the orders of the Chairman and the Health Officer.

The state of the smaller municipalities adjacent to Calcutta and Howrah is being inquired into under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner, and the reports will be considered at a subsequent meeting of the Board.

COMPARED with other nations, the Italians have not occupied themselves much with Shakespeare. But just now a volume has been published, "Studii Shakespeariana" (Giusti, Leghorn), by Signor G. Chiarini, which is a valuable contribution to Shakespearian literature. The book commences with an account of what is known of the love affairs and marriage of the immortal poet, reviewing the contrary opinions of various biographers, and demolishing with Tuscan irony James Walter's "Shakespeare's True Life." Chiarini has much to say about the Sonnets, and finally searches for the sources of some of the plays. He finds the origin of "The Merchant of Venice" in the "Pacarone." In connection with this drama he writes a psychological page on the "Jew on the ancient English stage." The origin of the story of "Romeo and Juliet" is, the writer declares, to be found in the novels of Mosuccio and Bandello, and he repudiates the legend of verona altogether. In another chapter he traces the manner in which the pathetic story passed from Italian into English literature, and concludes with an analysis of Shakespeare's tragedy. Another chapter treats of the women of Shakespeare and Dante. As to the controversy about Bacon, Signor Chiarini, like all sensible people, is faithful to his Shakespeare.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. HARVEY JAMES, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, retires from the Service on November 7th.

THE East Indian Railway have now reduced their rates for grain and pulse inwards from Calcutta to the North-West Provinces, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand State line is acting in concert.

MOST of the Members of the Viceroy's Council will be on tour during November. Mr. Woodburn and Mr. Chalmers will leave Simla on the 31st instant, visiting Allahabad, Bombay, and Madras before proceeding to Calcutta. Mr. Trevor will leave about the same time for Bombay. Sir James Westland will visit Allahabad from November 11th to 13th, and will reach Madras on the 16th, arriving at Calcutta before the end of November.

THE Lieutenant-Governor's plans for returning from the hills have been changed, and instead of remaining at Naini Tal till the 5th November and then travelling direct to Allahabad, Sir Antony MacDonnell will now leave on the 29th instant and make a short tour before arriving at headquarters. His Honour will spend Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st, at Bareilly ; Sunday the 1st, to Tuesday, the 3rd November, at Lucknow ; the 4th and 5th at Fyzabad ; and part of the next two days at Benares. From Benares the Lieutenant-Governor goes to Agra, reaching Allahabad on the 10th November.

REPORTS are to be made to obtain some camels from Somaliland with a view to testing their capabilities as military transport animals in India. Under the mobilisation scheme, writes a contemporary, the number both of camels and mules maintained during peace time is to be considerably increased, and new sources of supply might well be opened out. The Somali camel is very hardy and he would probably stand the hardships of campaigning as well as, if not better than, the animal of the Indian plains. The best kind of all is, of course, the camel used by the Powindah and other traders, which can carry enormous loads and is used to the hills ; but there might be difficulty in obtaining these during a war unless they were voluntarily supplied. As to mules there is a fortune for anyone who can breed them in large numbers in India ; but so far private enterprise has held aloof from the undertaking. The difficulty is to fix upon a district in the plains or in Kashmir where breeding could be successfully carried on. It may be possible in parts of Kashmir, but the experiment has not yet been tried to any extent there. It must be remembered also that the prejudices of the native population regarding hybrid animals have to be taken into account, but there are districts where this is not very marked. The Government itself may, perhaps, some day take up mule-breeding, or at least do more than it now does encourage zamindars to interest themselves in the matter by showing them the profits that are to be made. Meanwhile the supply is scarcely equal to meeting the demand for the mountain batteries and the transport, even with importations from foreign countries.

COLONEL GAISFORD, the Political Agent, had an interview on Wednesday at Sibi with the Marri Maliks relative to the recent raid on the Sunari railway station. The headmen of the sections implicated in the outrage promised to take forty men a-piece and bring in the *ghazis*, on the understanding that the military should not advance from the line of railway until their attempt had failed or succeeded. However these conditions do not appear to have been satisfactory to the authorities, for General Gatacre, who had arrived the previous day, started at once himself with sixty picked men of the 24th Beluchistan Regiment for the high hills about Baba Kuch, where he hopes to fall in with the marauders.

MR. F. B. HEBBERT, lately Under-Secretary in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, has accepted the agency of the new Burma Railway Company. He leaves for England on the 31st instant to consult the Board before joining in Rangoon and taking over the State Railway on behalf of the company. The question of staff will be the one which will chiefly occupy the attention of the Board in the first instance ; but the order of precedence to be given to the several schemes for the development of railway communications in Upper Burma is an important matter that will also call for early consideration and settlement.

ONE possible source of food-supply for India during the coming year is the Persian Gulf region. Persia itself may not have much wheat to spare, but in the Mesopotamian region crops are often very heavy. Wheat at Bussorah occasionally sells at sixty pounds or thirty seers per rupee, and Bombay traders may possibly see here a field for lucrative commerce. At the present time Egypt also might send us grain. The maize crop in that country is harvested in September and October, so it is now ready for export, while wheat may also be available, though the local crops are gathered in June and July. In some years Egypt has exported wheat to the value of nearly a quarter of a million sterling, and maize valued at £120,000. These exports vary greatly in quantity year by year, sometimes falling to small proportions ; but the high prices now prevalent in India should be sufficient to bring them into activity.

A CALICUT correspondent sends us further particulars of the tramway scheme for that town. We have been privileged to see the plans of Mr. Ewing's tramway, and it seems to us to promise most favourably. The amount of capital required is very small, the working expenses light, and altogether the scheme appears to be a sound and excellent one. The tramway will be managed by a local Director-ate, and it will be to the interests of all concerned, notably of Mr. Ewing, to make it a complete success.

IN the Behar Polo Tournament at Mozufferpore, on Wednesday, (second round) Bettia "A" played Begum Serai. Teams : Bettia, Lowis back, Dixon 3, Canning 2, Elliott 1 ; Begum Serai, W. Marsham back, F. Rawlins 2, G. Smith 1. The first chucker opened with a series of brilliant runs by the brothers Rawlins, one of whom scored. Then Lowis, working hard, pressed the Begum goal, but the Begum back, playing faultlessly, warded off all attacks. At the close of the chucker, Begum had scored one goal against the favourites' one subsidiary. The enthusiasm was great, as popular opinion had made Bettia the favourites. The second chucker opened at once with Begum Serai on the offensive. The Begum back got away three runs in succession, scoring one goal and two subsidiaries in the first two minutes. Then followed secure centre play, ending in Bettia's first goal, shot by Canning, but immediately on the ball coming into play again U. Rawlins got a clear ground and with some luck scored in spite of two brilliant runs by Lowis. Bettia could not equalise matters and the excitement of the spectators became intense. In the third chucker Begum again scored almost at once. Then Begum failed, but a free shot was saved by back. For the moment the brothers Rawlins looked like scoring, but Canning hit behind. Bettia began to press Begum, Lowis and Dixon's play being very fine. In the fourth chucker Bettia had most of the advantage and repeatedly shot though without scoring. They then scored two goals in rapid succession from free hits from fouls, Lowis playing brilliantly for his side. In the fifth chucker Bettia first took the ball to the Begum line, then U. Rawlins got clear away and taking the ball the length of the ground scored amidst great applause. Dixon had two pretty but ineffective runs, and after some very close and hard centre play time was rung, and Begum Serai had won by five goals to three goals. The fact that the subsidiaries were the same number reversed shows how secure a struggle it was. Indeed it was quite the best match that Mozufferpore has seen for years. W. Marsham's play as back was most brilliant. The semi-finals are fixed for Thursday and Friday.

REPORTS from Kashmir and Chitral confirm the impression that the winter is setting in very early in the hill region. The higher ranges are already covered with fresh snow, and a marked fall of temperature has occurred in the valleys. The recent rain at Drosh brought in the cold weather at once.

FROM the Administration report of the Conjeeveram Municipality for the past year it appears that the scheme for the water-supply of the town, is making satisfactory progress. The chairman reports that the wells in the river have been sunk, and that the Council is confident that the scheme will prove a success. The scheme is due to Mr. Hormusji Nowroji, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, Madras, and is estimated to cost Rs. 2,57,000.

THE poorer classes in some districts of the Punjab, where scarcity already prevails, are presenting petitions to the authorities, which are an indirect indictment of the bania classes. They ask that in case of the arrival of imported food-grain in the market they themselves should be allowed to make their purchases in retail before it is bought up wholesale. We cannot say how far this would be practicable, but the request seems a reasonable enough one in its way. The poor would certainly not combine to force up prices, whereas the native merchants have their "rings" and they can control the market under existing circumstances. In the case of relief works, of course, Government can regulate prices in a measure without actually dealing in grain, for they can give facilities to banias for supplying food to the people working and make contracts with them on reasonable terms. The daily wage on all such works is guaranteed by the State, and the ready-money business thus created is very profitable. One section of the bania class is suffering very severely from the present high prices. The men who have entered into contracts with the Commissariat Department to supply grain, &c., for the troops at a fixed rate for the year are losing large sums daily and ruin stares many of them in the face. If they break their contracts they forfeit their deposit money and in some instances they are liable for any loss Government may sustain by their failure to fulfil their agreement. There is no saving clause under which they can escape their liabilities, and as they are mostly men of substance they cannot plead poverty. The Government will have to take their hard case specially into consideration, and the contract rates may possibly be modified. The State will have to bear the loss, or a proportion of it, at any rate; and in any case military expenditure in one direction will increase, for artillery and cavalry horses, and transport animals, will have to be fed however dear grain may be.

CAPTAIN E. F. MARRIOTT, 17th Bombay Infantry, has joined his appointment of Secretary to the United Service Institution at Simla.

THE Government of India are awaiting a further communication from the Amir regarding the demarcation of the Mohmand frontier. Until this is received no steps can be taken for the formation of a Joint Boundary Commission.

WE are glad to learn there is some prospect of the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway being begun if the pressure of famine in the western parts of the North-West Provinces becomes severe. It would be a most useful line when completed.

WITH regard to the Reliefs during the ensuing cold weather it will have been noted that no Infantry will march through districts where scarcity prevails. It is cheaper to rail British troops than to send them from station to station by road ; but with native regiments the opposite is the case, as their supplies can always be obtained locally and their food is of the simplest kind. Such cavalry as are moved will march by different routes when changing stations, so that the difficulties about grain and fodder may be minimised. It would be too expensive to rail men and horses any long distances.

SOME further experiments have been made with the new pattern bullet for the Lee-Metford rifle. It is found to "set up" freely when fired into sand or earth, and also into wooden planks. The present bullet simply penetrates without breaking up in the least, and so little is it affected that it could almost be used again. It bores its way through obstructions and when picked up is not even dented, though its metal covering shows the marks of the rifling. It is not surprising that it should pass through the human body without inflicting much damage. The new pellet on the contrary will make a severe wound, and its stopping-powers seem placed beyond all doubt. That it actually carries more accurately than the bullet which it is to supersede is a fact established by careful trials. In match-shooting and in the musketry course on the range its superiority should become apparent to officers and men alike, when it is once introduced.

THE Hon'ble H. H. Risley presided at a full meeting of the newly appointed Medical Board in Calcutta on Tuesday. The Board considered the medical history of thirteen reported cases of fever accompanied with swelling of the lymphatic glands, and were informed by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham that in his opinion the bacteriological data at present available did not point to any certain conclusion as to the character of the prevailing disease. Having regard, however, to the undoubted prevalence of plague in Bombay and to the extremely insanitary condition of Calcutta and the adjacent municipalities, the Board desire to express their strong opinion that immediate steps should be taken to improve the conservancy of Calcutta in every possible way, and that the draft regulations drawn up by the the Health Officer under section 334 of the Act should now be passed by the Commissioners as modified by the Medical Board.

AN Armagh telegram reports that a farmer named Murray, residing at Ummericane, had two colts grazing on land some distance from the house, and during the night their ears and tails were cut off, and they were otherwise mutilated. Some heifers grazing with the colts were left untouched. No reason can be assigned for the outrage. Some time ago in the same country district a widow named Millagh, was the victim of a similar outrage, the tails of three valuable heifers being cut off. Within the past ten days some minor outragas have been committed. A landlord who owns a large estate, and who became prominent during the land agitation from 1879 to 1884, being compelled to obtain police protection at the time, has received letters threatening him that if he does not reinstate some of the tenants evicted for non-payment of rent he must accept the responsibility and take the consequences, which will be serious. The police have the matter in hand.

THE *Indian Spectator* has some remarks on the shrewdness of the Banias and Marwaris and attributes much of the present distress not to natural misfortune but to the speculative cunning of these grain dealers, who have raised their prices, not because they have paid more for their stock, but because they think they can get more for it. Hence the *Spectator* advocates "the breaking of the monopoly of the grain-dealers and a check to the artificial rise in the price of grain which their combination and mutual understanding is able to bring on. The Ruler of Indore has shown the way to it but recently. The grain-dealers of the place combined, raised the price, and fearing loot, closed the shops. The Prince sent his agents into the country, who brought grain from several places, which was sold at moderate trade profit at Stateshops. The Bania combination was broken, and they lowered the price. The philanthropists of Berar and Dhulia are going to carry out a similar plan. A number of rich merchants from Cutch, who are at present thriving in Bombay, have also resolved to open in their native land shops where grain will be sold at moderate rates. The State may well adopt this plan. It would, of course, be an economical heresy for it to sell corn at a loss or to interfere with trade. The royal road to relief for the State is relief works, not regular State trading, even at moderate profit, much less at a loss. But it might well enter into the arena as a competitor in order to break an artificial combination of grain-dealers and thus to put an end to abnormal inflation of the price."

THE *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs :—"The Russian expedition, under Gen. A. Glukhovsky, which is exciting attention in Moscow, arrived at Kerki, on the Oxus, on Sept. 26. According to telegrams received in St. Petersburg the object of Gen. Glukhovsky's mission is not the diversion of the Oxus to the Caspian, but the establishment of a line of steamers on the river between Kerki and Patta-kisar. For the greater part of this distance the Oxus marks the boundary between Afghanistan and Bokhara."

KHANDALLA NOTES.

A CORRESPONDNT writes :—Since the beginning of October the hotels and bungalows have been quite crowded with visitors, and several people who would prefer to stay at Khandalla have been obliged to go elsewhere for want of accommodation at this beautiful station. The weather has been delightfully cool and pleasant all along September and October and the visitors often remark that the month of October has been exceptionally pleasant this year. Long drives and rides to the various places of interest and walks to the top of hills commanding the picturesque views of the Konkan and Deccan districts is the order of the day, picnics and tea parties are also the favourite pastimes of the season and the rest of the time is whiled away at the hotel-target and tennis court, where number of people are seen, especially during the coolest times of the day.

The military depot, under the command of Captain MacGregor of the Dublin Fusiliers, was opened on the 10th instant. The other two officers connected with the depot are Lieut. Todd, of the Dublin Fusiliers, and Surg.-Capt. Faichnie, A. M. S.

The number of visitors in Khandalla during October is much larger than usual, and it is presumed that it is the unusually painful heat in the lower districts that has driven most of the people away from Bombay and other thickly populated towns. The following are the names of some of those now living at the Khandalla Hotel, Khandalla :—Mr. and Mrs. Owen Dunn (Bombay), Mr. and Mrs. Sanders-Slater (Bombay), Mrs. Noel Paton, Mrs. Elworthy (Bombay), Surg.-Major and Mrs. Farnar-Bringhurst (Secunderabad), Miss Hughes (Poona), Mr., Mrs. and Miss Brooks (Bombay), Mrs. McLaren and party (Bombay) Surg.-Major Mitchell (Deesa), Surg.-Capt. Faichnee (Kamptee), Lieut. Todd, Capt. MacGregor and Mr. S. E. Sassoon (Bombay), Mr. and Mrs. Moriarty and children (Bombay), Commander St. John R.I.M., Mr. De Burgh, R. I. M., and Dr. Bassett Smith, R. N. Khandalla has already established a reputation for its climatic salubrity, nice scenery, coolness, and pure and invigorating air, in consequence of which the medical authorities selected this station for a military depot for convalescents. The existence of the convalescent home, primarily meant for European General Hospital at Bombay, is also another proof that speaks greatly in favour of Khandalla as a health resort. Scarcity seems to have made itself felt even at Khandalla. No grain is to be had in the bazaar at present. There is great difficulty in feeding the horses. The poor villagers have to pay, so to say, fabulous prices for their daily requirements. Most of the tongawallahs are proposing to sell their ponies, and the Baniahs say that they have no grain for sale. Under such circumstances the poor villagers who, as a rule, have to live from hand-to-mouth, are now, as it were, threatened on every side. The Kathoris and Thakoors, who generally live on agriculture, wood-cutting, and toddy-drawing will probably be driven now to the necessity of committing unlawful acts. It is, therefore, eagerly hoped by all right-minded men that this state of things will not last very long. It is said that a huge tigress, followed by two cubs, was a few days ago seen by some wood-cutters at a place about 10 miles off, which is known as Toran Jambulna, north-east of Khandalla; and though there are several keen sportsmen here just now, nobody cared to go after it as the grass is very high.

THE BYRON SOCIETY AND TURKISH MISRULE.

THE Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney writes to us :—

SIR,—In order to dispel any erroneous notions which may have got abroad in regard to the aims of the Byron Society, of which I am President, will you permit me to remind your readers that, apart from the literary value of Lord Byron's work, his sympathy for the oppressed victims of Turkish misrule, and his chivalrous labours in their cause, are indeed worthy of imitation during these terrible times ! Quite apart, therefore, from politics, the members of the Byron Society are pledged to use every legitimate effort and means to succour the Christian populations groaning under the Ottoman yoke. We appeal to all nations and to all creeds to join in a crusade against rapine, torture, outrage and murder in the dominions of the Sultan. All who desire to join are requested to send in their names to the Rev. T. B. A. Saunders, 8, Clifford's Inn, London, E. C. There is neither entrance fee nor subscription, and the Society is entirely supported by voluntary contributions and the proceeds of the sale of its literature. All donations for the "Armenia" and "Crete" Distress Funds should be sent direct to the Duke of Westminster, K. G., Grosvenor House, London, W.—I am, &c.,

A. G. ABERDON : ET ORCADEN.

Bishop's Court, Aberdeen, 30th September, 1896.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. SINGAPORE.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain D. Costa, arrived from Genoa, yesterday :—

FROM GENOA.

Arplanidi, Mr G K	Muspratt, Mr A S
Blair, Rev	Marini, Mr G
Close, Mr and Mrs	Mandisi, Mr
Catteer, Mrs A	Menatche, Mr L
Cornbi, Mr A	Nair, Mr
Dalgesh, Mr E	Pelitti, Mr and Mrs
Elsworthy, Mr and Mrs E H	Pattison, Mr H J
Gesuiti, Rev	Pope, Mr and Mrs E
Gingliane, Mr	Rodolfo, Mr Jerretti
Handley, Mr H	Rossi, Mr A
Harissadis, Mr, Mrs and two Misses	Siddique, Mr M
Hargrave, Mr E J	Strahan, Col, Mrs and Miss Tivoli, Mr J W
Haimon, Mr A	Wait, Mr H
Jingley, Mrs K A	Wrigat, Mr and Mrs C J
Khan, Mr M S	William, Mr W
Leach, Mr, Mrs & 2 children	Zaecharia, Mr G

Three Sisters of Charity.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, October 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H C Gadsden, B	Capt A E Woods
Mr W G Hemingway, B	Lieut F L Orman
Mr A Chatterton, M	Lieut G R Oakes
Mr A W Shepard, Bo	Surg - Major - Gen A F Churchill
Major P R Bairnsfather	Sub-Lieut F Stocken
Capt F H Eliott	
Capt J H Young	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H G Cooke, B C S, till Nov 23, 1896	Major W H Young, 6 days
Mr H F Palin, B, 4 days	Capt H Wright, 7 days
Mr G W Ewing, B, 6 mos	Lieut C R M Hutchinson, 3 mos
Mr S Robson, B, 2 days	
Mr R E Nelson, B, 3 days	Lieut S W King, 3 days
MrW F Grahame, M C S, 2 weeks	Lieut H M Allen, 10 days
Mr N G Priestley, Bo, till Dec 14, 1896	Lieut E Codrington, 3 days
Lt-Col A de V Alexander, 14 days	Comdr E J Beaumont, 7 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A Forbes, C S I, B C S	Lt-Col R F Jameson
Mr H G Cooke, B C S	Major F Digby
Mr G W Dawson, B C S	Capt J O S Fowler
Mr R Beeston, B	Capt E S Begbie
Mr C G D Fordyce, B	Capt G F D'Hamilton
Mr J N Sharpe, B	Capt D Baker
Mr A H Morris, B	Capt S M Edwards, D S O
Mr J Robb, B	Lieut W A Watts Jones
Mr H F Palin, B	Lieut J B Bowring
Mr W C Benie, B	Lieut E Codrington
Mr A Thompson, M	Lieut A N D Fagan
Mr Irving Brown, M	Surg-Lt-Col J O'Brien
Lt-Col A C G Lydiard	Surg-Capt F R Ozzard
Lt-Col A J P Nuthall	Asst-Eng C K D Frost

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

SIR JOHN ROBINSON, the Premier of Natal, arrived at Southampton, on Oct. 5, from South Africa. In an interview with a representative of Reuter's Agency, he said his health had given way in consequence of the strain of work during the past three years. Sir John added that he only intended to remain in England a few weeks, during which time he hoped to have the opportunity of discussing with the home Government certain matters of importance in connection with South Africa. Lady Robinson accompanied Sir John.

The powder magazine at Bulawayo, exploded on Oct. 2. Five whites were killed and others were seriously wounded, while scores of Kaffirs camping in the vicinity were crushed to death by fragments of rocks falling upon them. The explosion is supposed to have been due to the blowing-up of a small magazine close at hand by a bullet fired in the course of rifle practice by a trooper. The editor of the *Hamburgher Nachrichten* has been fined twenty marks for libelling Mr. Alfred Beit, in connection with the Jameson raid, by publishing certain private letters.

President Kruger has informed the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Pretoria that the new Press Law will apply only to certain newspapers whose licentiousness was unexampled, and the Aliens Expulsion Law will not be exercised vindictively.

THE Royal and Ancient Golf Club held an autumn meeting on Oct. 1, at St. Andrew's. Mr. Leslie Balfour-Melville won the King William the Fourth medal, also the prize for the best aggregate scores at the spring and autumn meetings. The Club's gold medal went to Mr. J. E. Laidlay. Mr. Balfour-Melville went round in 82 and Mr. Laidlay got out in 42 and returned in 41.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Paris, through Reuter's Agency, there is now a good prospect of a settlement of the Eastern Question being arrived at. It is believed that the understanding on this matter, which had its inception in the cordial conversation of the Emperor Nicholas with Lord Salisbury at Balmoral, will be cemented during his Majesty's stay in Paris.

No meas

THE TSAR'S RECEPTION IN FRANCE.

IMPRESSIVE NAVAL DISPLAY.

EARLY on Monday morning (Oct. 5) the Russian yacht Polar Star, with the Tsar and Tsaritsa on board, sailed from Portsmouth for Cherbourg. The weather was fine, but a stiff wind was blowing and a heavy sea was running. As the yacht got under weigh a Royal salute was fired by the ships in harbour, this being continued a little later by the vessels of the Channel Fleet that had taken station outside the Nab lightship. The squadron, which consisted of over twenty warships of different classes, escorted the Imperial visitors to mid-Channel. An imposing naval spectacle was here witnessed when the English and French fleets met, and, both saluting the Polar Star, turned, the former to head for British ports, and the latter to convey the Tsar to Cherbourg.

Whilst crossing the Channel the Polar Star made the following signal to Lord Walter Kerr :—"The Emperor of Russia thanks the admirals, captains, officers, and crews for their very fine escort." Mr. Goschen, on board the Blenheim, signalled to the flagship :—"Compliment you on splendid display."

The meeting of the French and English Fleets in mid-Channel constitutes an historic occasion in regard to which the *Times* makes the following comment:—

No other nation in the world could provide a Monarch with so kingly an escort on the seas from its ordinary maritime resources. The French squadron which received the Imperial yachts and conducted them to Cherbourg may have been as powerful as the British, and was certainly handled with not less seamanship and skill. But the French fleet was got together by special orders for a special occasion, while every vessel under Lord Walter Kerr's command from the great battleships of the Channel Fleet down to the torpedo-boat destroyers attached to it on Monday, is a part of England's permanent forces afloat. The impressive feature in "the splendid display," as the First Lord of the Admiralty termed it, of Monday, is that it was made without preparation and without effort. One of our fleets in permanent commission put to sea and incidentally provided an impressive and majestic spectacle. When the special duty of the day was discharged, the ships resumed their ordinary routine.

The grandeur of the scene was perhaps heightened by the fact that the sea was terribly rough. The torpedo-boat destroyers were very glad to get back into harbour. Perhaps the Tsar and Tsaritsa were not sorry either—but it is understood that both are excellent sailors.

On the return of the British Channel Squadron an unfortunate accident happened to the destroyer Lightning. She was struck by two heavy seas and thrown on her beam ends. Four men were washed overboard. Three held on to the rails on the ship's side, but a young able seaman named Connor was washed away and drowned.

ARRIVAL OF THE TSAR AT CHERBOURG.

In somewhat boisterous weather the Tsar and Tsaritsa arrived, on Monday afternoon, at Cherbourg, where they were received by President Faure. The Polar Star, in coming alongside the landing pontoon, crashed into the bridge, breaking some planks. M. Faure went on board to meet their Majesties, and then brought them ashore, the Tsaritsa leaning on his arm, whilst the Tsar walked by his side. Owing to the exclusion of the public the reception seems to have been comparatively lacking in enthusiasm though the meeting between Emperor and President was most cordial. After a short time spent on land, his Imperial Majesty re-embarked on the yacht and then entered a despatch-boat to inspect the fleet. Having passed the whole of the assembled vessels in review and gone on board the flagship, the Emperor returned to the Polar Star. At 6-30 a banquet was given in the arsenal, at which the President, in proposing the Emperor's health, said :

It is with great delight that, accompanied by the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, I have to-day received your Imperial Majesty and Her Majesty the Empress. The President of the Republic is certain of responding to the sentiments of the nation in thanking himself the mouthpiece of the unanimous wishes formed by it for the Imperial family, for the glory of your Majesty's reign, and for the welfare of Russia. To-morrow in Paris your Majesty will feel the heart of the French people beat and the reception which will be given to the Emperor and Empress of Russia will prove to them the sincerity of our friendship. Your Majesty has wished to arrive in France escorted by one of our fleets. The French navy is grateful to you for recalls with pride the numerous marks of sympathy which were manifested towards it by your august father, and the part that it was given him to take in the demonstrations of Kronstadt and Toulon. In wishing your Majesty welcome on the soil of the Republic I raise my glass in honour of the Emperor and of the Empress of Russia.

This toast was listened to in respectful silence. The band then immediately struck up the Russian Hymn.

The Emperor in reply said :

I am touched by the sympathetic and cordial reception given to us at Cherbourg, and have much admired the fine vessels which have escorted us, as well as the flagship Hoche. In touching the soil of a friendly nation I share the sentiments that you have just expressed, M. le President. I raise my glass in honour of the nation, of the French fleet, and its brave sailors ; and I thank the President of the Republic for the kind expressions of welcome which he has just used.

The Emperor then clinked his glass against M. Faure's, and the band played the "Marseillaise." Dinner over (says the *Times'* correspondent), the *vis-à-vis* d'Etat conversed cordially for twenty minutes. At 8·20 the Emperor and M. Faure went to find the Empress on board the Polar Star. M. Faure took leave of the Sovereigns at the door of the Imperial train stationed opposite the dining-hall. They shook hands affectionately. M. Faure kissed the hand of the Empress, and amid a salvo from the forts the train started. It was followed at 8.30 by that of the President.

THE ENTRY INTO PARIS.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at the specially prepared Ranelagh Station on the outskirts of Paris, on Tuesday, morning at ten o'clock, driving thence in a carriage with the Empress and President Faure by way of the Champs Elysees to the Russian Embassy. Fair weather prevailed, and the arrival of the august guests of the French people was heralded by the booming of cannon from Mont Valerein and the pomp and circumstance of a brilliant military display. "The tumult of acclamation," on the part of the populace, telegraphs the *Times'* correspondent, "lasted for six miles, and I calculate that a million and a half of people were collected along the route. Troops and police lined the thoroughfares, and the crowd in the spacious Place de la Concorde was so vast that a number of people were obliged to stand under the fountains, which continued to play upon them. Describing the Imperial cortege the *Standard's* correspondent says :—First came a squadron of the mounted Garde Republicaine ; then a regiment of mounted Chasseurs and a troop of Arab Chieftains, in white burnouses and turbans.

THE CONTINGENT OF ARAB CHIEFTAINS.

"The crowd" (says the *Times'* correspondent) "are enraptured, and justly so. Never have they seen a more novel, stirring, or æsthetically picturesque scene. They are delighted to think that these robust and splendid cavaliers form part of their own army, and if the Emperor of All the Russias can show his distant tribes, his picturesque and barbarous hordes, France also can bring from the burning sands of the desert warriors soldiers as stalwart, sunburnt by African skies. It was a clever idea to bring them over. It was an ingenious and certain way of raising the enthusiasm of the crowd, even above the expectations of those who reckoned on a reception without precedent."

After the tribes had passed a cry arose of "Viola Monjarret"—Menjarret being the outrider and chief groom of the President ; and after him came, the Imperial carriage. The Tsar was in the dark green uniform of Colonel of the Preobajensky Regiment. Gold lace and cordings relieved the sober tone of the uniform. His black astrakan cap was quite plain.

THE BEARING OF THE EMPEROR.

As the Tsar left the railway station at Passy (the correspondent of the *Daily News* writes) one might have thought that every drop of blood in his body had rushed to the nervous centres and remained there. "He seemed to quiver inwardly, but kept down external signs of his emotion. I thought him a most interesting person, and the more I saw of him in the course of the day the more he interested me. Depend upon it he will improve and widen out with experience. He may not be brilliant, but he is well-balanced, keeps personally modest, while he shows a sense of his great power. He is thoughtful, and earnestly desires to play the part of a moderate, just, and painstaking ruler. His face is a most agreeable one. He looked very serious. Still, the blue eyes were soft and candid, and the slightly upturned nose had a saucy expression that was quite pleasant. It was remarked that he had a strong brow, and, indeed, the one so-slight, a strong face. He was so simple that somebody near me said, 'Were an actor playing the part of Tsar, he would not please a public if he took the real Tsar that we see there for a model.' Indeed the French bystanders who took their ideas of Russia from 'Michel Strogoff' could not get over their surprise. Though so nervous, his presence of mind did not forsake him. He was quietly courteous, and always did and said the right thing. His bearing was manly."

A GLIMPSE OF THE EMPRESS.

"The Empress looked taller in her white satin robe than on Monday" (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*).

I saw her, looking like a wood nymph, four years ago, near Heidelberg. She was then a pensive, simple-looking girl, but is now Imperial-looking, though modest, too, and not in the least stagey. She felt apparently that she was making her debut on a quite new stage. All her faculties, I thought, were in a state of tension to make sure of acting exactly as she should act, and to keep down a feeling of bewilderment. Her fine face was flushed. It was noticed that there was strong character and yet delicate chiselling in her features. She used to have very pensive eyes. An expression of watchfulness and close attention to what goes on about her is now what one remarks. Her eyes are beautiful, of the same blue as the cornflower, large, full, and finely set, with deep black lashes shading them. Her satin robe was gold-embroidered with a pattern of large shamrocks. She had a white tippet that a lady took and carried, and a rich white fluffy boa. Her bonnet was of white and green velvet. Her auburn hair was much admired, and was dressed in what I should call a natural style. There were no jewels that I could see except large rings in the ears studded with pearls. The Empress has a Royal profile. One is reminded by it of the early portraits of the Queen and the Princess Alice, and she has the late Prince Consort's way of keeping her lips firmly closed. Her smile is sweet as can be. It was pleasant to see. Queen Victoria's example breaks out in many ways, and particularly in her way of bowing to the crowd. She answers salutations just as I remember the Queen doing when she had the Prince Consort at her side."

Their Imperial Majesties seemed extremely moved by the heartiness of their reception. As the procession went down the Champs Elysees the spectacle presented by the lavish and splendid decorations, as well as by the vast crowds of cheering people, was impressive beyond exaggeration.

AN ALARMING INCIDENT.

After lunching at the Embassy in private, and receiving Mdme. and Mdlle. Faure, their Majesties visited the Russian Church. Their Majesties were met on the threshold by the Archpriest Vasilieff, surrounded by his clergy. The Tsar, Russian Ambassador, and all the men took places on the right of the church, while the Tsaritsa and the ladies went to the left. The Tsar stood alone in front of the holy icons. The service was very brief, and only a Te Deum was sung. The carriages did not enter the courtyard of the church, owing to a slight accident which occurred as the Imperial party arrived. Frightened probably at the noise of the cheering, the leading horses of the Tsar's carriage reared up, and, notwithstanding the exertions of the postilions, got entangled in the traces. The result was that one of the hind wheels of the carriage mounted the kerbstone, and the branches of the evergreen shrubs screening the entrance to the church lightly brushed against the Tsaritsa's cheeks. On leaving the church the procession divided into two, half accompanying the Tsar to the Elysees and half escorting the Tsaritsa back to the Embassy. Here her Majesty was visited by Mdme. Carnot, accompanied by her son, who wore his uniform of sub-lieutenant of artillery. His mother, however, was in mourning. The interview between the widow of the assassinated President and the young Empress lasted from seven to eight minutes. It was at once most cordial and most affecting. The Tsar drove direct from the church to the Elysee, where the Tsar met the Ministers and the ex-Premiers, there being also a large gathering of Senators and Deputies.

A VISION OF THE OLD REGIME.

At seven o'clock the Tsar and Tsaritsa left the Russian Embassy to attend the banquet given in their honour at the Elysee by President Faure. Their Majesties took their places in a superb state coach drawn by a pair of magnificently caparisoned horses. It was preceded by the equerry, M. Montjarret, in a gold-braided uniform. Mounted officers rode beside the doors of the carriage, which was followed by two more outriders in rich uniform. The escort was composed of two squadrons of Cuirassiers. As the Imperial carriage came out of the courtyard gates of the Embassy the bugles sounded, and the Cuirassiers of the escort saluted, while the crowds in the streets cheered vigorously. Both the Rues de Grenelle and de St. Simon were splendidly illuminated, the former with coloured stars and two devices bearing the Russian arms placed on either side of the Embassy gates. The façades of the Ministries of Public Instruction and Commerce glittered with light. On reaching the angle of the Pont de la Concorde and the Boulevard de St. Germain, the spectacle that met the eyes of the Russian Sovereign was one of unsurpassable brilliancy. The entire length of the Boulevard St. Germain gleamed with coloured lanterns hanging in festoons from tree to tree, and shining amid the verdure like huge glow-worms. The bridge itself, the Place de la Concorde, and the Rue Royale were also brilliantly illuminated, and right and left all the chief buildings of Paris, from Notre Dame to the Trocadero, were out-lined in flame, while the waters of the Seine reflected quivering lines of light from a flotilla of illuminated boats. The Place de la Concorde was a sea of people, from whom a vast acclamation went up as the state coaches drove by. The *Times'* correspondent thinks the sight of the Imperial caleche, bearing the Emperor on his way to the Elysee "seemed a beautiful ghostly vision as in some strange apotheosis of the return of le Grand Monarque to his people and to his 'beau pays' of France. Was it or was it not Louis XIV. who was bowing across the glasses of these splendid carriages, the livery, bleu de France, of whose footmen glanced tenderly in the false lights of illuminations like a memory of other days ? No, it was the Russian Emperor evidently, for the cries on every hand attested the fact, and then the glittering escort had vanished and the beautiful Imperial coach had gone, leaving such a thrill behind it as Parisians have not felt during the Third Republic. Of all the impressions of these memorable fetes none certainly will have been more characteristic than this, made by the first rapid public appearance of the carriages recalling the old regime in which Nicholas II. to-night passed from the Embassy to the banquet at the Elysee."

THE BANQUET AT THE ELYSEE.

At a quarter past seven the sentries threw open the great gates of the Court of Honour of the Elysee. the walls of which sparkled with gems of fire. Dinner was timed for seven o'clock, covers being laid for 225 guests. The Tsar and the President were in the centre of the table of honour, the Tsaritsa, being seated beside M. Felix Faure, and Mdme. Faure beside the Tsar. The Empress's dress was of blue shot silk, with a diamond coronet and necklace. Mdme. Faure also wore blue. The Ministers and the officers of the military household wore the decorations which had previously been conferred upon them by the Tsar. The tables were decorated with baskets of fruit and flowers alternating with silver centrepieces and hunting groups in biscuit china. Garlands of flowers covered the length of the table, and were looped up along the front. The service was of Sevres china, with a blue border and white centres surrounded by flowers and gold stars. The immense mirrors behind the table of honour, which reflected the evergreens and screen of plants at the other end of the saloon, added to the impression of size. The walls were hung with Gobelin tapestry, and lighted by twenty immense chandeliers. The band of the Republican Guard played at intervals during the banquet. In entering the dining-hall the President of the Republic offered his arm to the Empress, and the Tsar took in Mdme. Felix Faure.

TWO NOTEWORTHY SPEECHES.

In proposing the toast of the Tsar, the President of the Republic spoke as follows :—

The welcome which has greeted your Majesty's entry into Paris has proved the sincerity of the sentiments which it was my ardent desire to see expressed to your Majesty on touching the soil of the Republic. Your Majesty's presence amongst us has, amid the acclamations of a whole people, set the seal to the ties which unite the two countries in an harmonious activity and a mutual confidence in their destinies. The unity of a powerful Empire and a laborious Republic has already exercised a beneficial effect upon the peace of the world. Fortified by a tried fidelity, this union will continue to spread its fortunate influence everywhere. As interpreter of the whole nation, I renew to your Majesty the wishes which we entertain for the greatness of your reign, the the happiness of her Majesty the Empress, and the prosperity of the vast Empire, the destinies of which rest in the hands of your Imperial Majesty. May I be permitted to add how deeply France has been moved by the readiness with which her Majesty the Empress has been pleased to accede to the nation's desire. Her gracious smile will leave in our country an ineffaceable souvenir. I raise my glass in honour of His Majesty the Emperor Nicholas and in honour of the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna.

The Tsar replied :—

I am deeply touched by the welcome which has been extended to us, both to the Empress and myself, in this great city of Paris, the centre of so much genius, so much taste, and so much light. Faithful to an imperishable tradition, I have come to France to greet in you, Monsieur le President, the chief of a nation to which we are united by such precious ties. As you have said, the union cannot but produce by its constancy a most fortunate influence. I beg you, Monsieur le President, to be the interpreter of these sentiments to the whole of France. In thanking you for the good wishes expressed for myself and the Empress, I drink to France, and I raise my glass in honour of Monsieur le President de la Republique Francaise.

VIEWS OF THE VISIT IN PARIS AND BERLIN.

The following semi-official note was published in Paris on Oct. 7 :—"It is stated that the Emperor has in private displayed not only great satisfaction, but also deep emotion at the brilliant fetes in Paris and the warm welcome so truly worthy of the French people which has been extended to him, and the opinion is expressed in semi-official circles that the fetes will assuredly contribute to cement the union of France and Russia in a durable manner."

The Paris newspapers all devote long articles to the Tsar's reception and declare that Oct. 6 will leave indelible memories in the hearts of Frenchmen and Russians alike. All render homage to the reception accorded the Tsar, by the people, which, while warm, was full of dignity and self-confidence. Journals of all shades appear satisfied with the words used by his Majesty, both at Cherbourg and at the Elysee.

M. Anatole Leroy Beaulieu has an article upon the Russian Emperor's tour as it affects the European situation in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The article, extending over twenty-five pages, is summarised in about two columns by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, who says that M. Leroy Beaulieu first expresses gratification at the visit of the Tsar, for it nullifies all the schemes of the Prussian Richelieu, Prince Bismarck, who hoped never to see the alliance of the turbulent Gallic cock and the Russian eagle. The maintenance of the Franco-Russian alliance has devolved as a pious heritage upon the son of Alexander. III. And now peace is "no longer, as it seemed only the other day, at the mercy of a caprice of a disquieting Kaiser, who sleeps very lightly, and who of a spring night enjoys calling up his Uhlans suddenly to saddle." M. Leroy Beaulieu analyses the conditions of the maintenance of the European Concert, frankly admitting the obstacles, and censuring, indeed, the past results of that powerlessness, complicity, or lack of foresight, which have permitted under cover of it many violences and many shameful acts. He refers to recent events at Constantinople as "the most horrible massacres that the sun has ever shone upon." He than takes up another side of the subject, and, recalling the fact that, before shaking hands with M. Faure, the Russian Emperor will have been the guest of the Emperor of Austria Hungary, the German Emperor, and the Queen of England, he says that those Frenchmen who would have perhaps preferred from their young ally a little more exclusive mark of friendship would not have been right, for in "politics jealousy is a bad counsellor." Having analysed the significance of the visits of the Russian Emperor to Francis Joseph and to Willam II., M. Leroy Beaulieu discusses the visit to the Queen. He says at the outset that nothing that the three kingdoms could offer to the Russian Emperor could detach him from the policy which he has inherited from his father. "How then," asks M. Anatole Leroy Beaulieu, "can anyone be surprised that Russia wishes for peace and the *status quo* when peace, with the aid of time, promises to be on the side of the Tsar ?" But it is this very fact which renders Russia an object of suspicion to England—and this the author of this article considers a great pity, not merely for the peace of Europe but for Christian civilisation and humanity, "a thing which Frenchman have so much at heart." The alleged argument of the Englishman that the present state of things in the East is Russia's fault in that she is faithless to her former mission, and the fault of France as well in that she cares for themoment only to please Russia M. Leroy Beaulieu rejects. The real fault, he repeats, is the natural distrust of the Powers, and this distrust dates from Cyprus, andhas been fed by all that England has done in Egypt, in the Soudan, in the Transvaal and on the Niger. In the light of this past, how could Russia help asking herself when she beheld England's championship of the Armenians, what new intrigue was concealed behind this policy ? Referring to the final episode of the Imperial tour—the visit to France—M. Leroy Beaulieu says :—"Republican France reminds one of a maitresee de maison who gives for the first time a soiree to a distinguished guest." And he admits that many Frenchmen are anxious lest there may be some breach of etiquette in the arrangements of the fetes. But all this he thinks misplaced and childish, for, after all, Russians are gens d'esprit, and the proper thing for Republicans is Republican simplicity.

DEPARTURE FROM PARIS.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa visited the Louvre on Oct. 8, and there had the pleasure of meeting Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur. The Tsar observed that it would not be his last visit to the Museum. From the Louvre they drove to the Sevres manufactory, and through the park of St. Cloud to Versailles. Everywhere they were heartily received by great crowds of people. At the Palace of the Grand Monarque they dined, and heard some verses recited by Mdme. Bernhardt, which were followed by a short dramatic and musical entertainment. About eleven o'clock the Imperial visitors left by train for Chalons, where the Tsar will attend the review which is to be held to-day.

SPLIT IN THE LIBERAL PARTY.

LORD ROSEBERRY'S RESIGNATION.

THE Earl of Rosebery has addressed the following letter to Mr. T. E. Ellis, M. P., the chief Opposition Whip :—

Oct. 6, 1896, Dalmeny.—My dear Ellis,—The recent course of events makes it necessary to clear the air. I find myself in apparent difference with a considerable mass of the Liberal party on the Eastern question, and in some conflict of opinion with Mr. Gladstone, who must necessarily always exercise a matchless authority in the party, while scarcely from any quarter do I receive explicit support. This situation, except as regards Mr. Gladstone, is not altogether new ; but in saying this I complain of no one, I regret only that I should appear to divide the energies and try the faith of Liberals. This question, however, is above and beyond personal considerations. When I speak, which I do this week, I must speak my mind, and speak it without reference to party. Under these circumstances it is best for the party and myself that I should speak not as leader, but as a free man, I consequently beg you to notify to you that the leadership of the party, so far as I am concerned, is vacant and that I resume my liberty of action. I can only feel the deepest gratitude and regret in parting from you and those who, like you, have given me such loyal co-operation under circumstances so difficult.—Believe me, my dear Ellis, yours very sincerely, ROSEBERY.

The meeting which Lord Rosebery mentions he is to attend this week is to be held in Edinburgh to-day.

Many politicans remark it as a singular concidence that the Liberal party in the house of Peers should lose both its leader and its senior Whip on the same day. the former by resignation, and the latter, Lord Kensington, by sudden death.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Lord Rosebery's resignation will not (the *Times* thinks) render it necessary for the Opposition to choose a new leader. Sir William Harcourt is in possession as the acknowledged and undisputed chief of the Radicals in the House of Commons. The unimportant duties of the leader of the Opposition in the Upper House can be as well discharged by Lord Kimberley as by anybody else.

Lord Rosebery's voluntary withdrawal (says the *Standard*) leaves a cleavage almost as wide and deep as that which occurred when Mr. Gladstone launched his scheme of Home Rule. His defection will shake the allegiance of many who have hitherto stood—in the hour of sore trial—by the faith and traditions of their party.

The retirement of Lord Rosebery is (the *Morning Post* considers) a serious blow to those with whom he has hitherto been associated in political life. Lord Rosebery may not have been an ideal leader. At any rate, he was a Foreign Secretary who knew how to preserve the traditions of the great Department over which he presided, and who could allow his eyes to stray beyond the United Kingdom and to glance at the British Empire. He has failed chiefly from lack of loyal support.

Lord Rosebery (the *Daily Telegraph* regrets to find) has yeilded at the first bugle-note of discontent amongse the motley crew he was called upon to lead. His decision is to be regretted on all grounds—European, party, and personal.

Lord Rosebery (says the *Daily News*) has allowed himself to be manœuvred, by means above ground and underground, out of the leadership of the Liberal party ; and before he can be asked to resume it, he must be accorded a vote of confidence from his colleagues and the party at large. "But" continues the *Daily News*, Lord Rosebery must be re-elected. This, however, is subject to one qualification. If the laws of time did not in this case conflict with the laws of political usage, the new leader should unquestionably be Mr. Gladstone. It is Mr. Gladstone's return to the field which has been the immediate, and perhaps the inevitable, cause of Hord Rosebery's retirement. But apart from Mr. Gladstone what alternative policy is there on this Armenian question before the Liberal party ? Lord Rosebery's, it seems to us, holds the field, and he has altogether exaggerated and misconceived the opposition to him."

The *Daily Chronicle*, whose recent attacks on Lord Rosebery have been the subject of much comment, says : Sir William Harcourt succeeds by unquestioned and unquestionable right of service to the position which Lord Rosebery has vacated. The author of the great Radical Budget, the man who destroyed the Education Bill, the master of Parliamentary strategy who broke up in a single session the most powerful anti-Liberal majority which the century has witnessed has no present rival.

Sir William Harcourt, speaking at Rhyrmney, on Oct. 9, said the Government owed their difficulties in the House of Commons mainly to a persistent misuse of the closure. It had been the least glorious Session ever passed through by a powerful Government in command of a triumphant majority. The Opposition not only did not obstruct, but it gave substantial aid to the Government in passing the Coal Mines Regulation Bill and the Irish Land Bill, and in the carrying of its financial measures. The great opposition to the Government had come from the Tory benches to the Education Bill and other proposals. The remainder of the speech was a criticism of this bill and the Agricultural Land Rating Bill.

MR. WILLIAM FOXTON, who died suddenly on Oct. 2, in his sixty-fifth year, was formerly a Government official in India, where he had a varied career as a public servant. An Oxford B.A., he went to the Western Presidency as a young man, and was employed at first in the Bombay Education Department. After acting as professor in the Poona and Elphinstone Colleges, he became headmaster of the English School at Ahmadnagar. Subsequently he was appointed tutor to the ex-Amirs of Hyderabad (Sind), a position he exchanged after a few months for that of deputy collector and magistrate. He did not resume his scholastic work, but successively occupied the posts of deputy collector of income-tax in Sind ; Judge of the Kurrachee Court of Small Causes ; cantonment magistrate ; superintendent of gaol ; Sindi translator to Government ; acting collector of Customs and shipping-master at Kurrachee ; and finally assistant collector of salt revenue in Sind. He retired from the Service in 1887.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emolient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and benefical luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery ; and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive, skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND ZANZIBAR.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK OF ANGLOPHOBIA IN BERLIN.

THE German Consul, on Oct. 2, put Said Khalid, the usurper who attempted recently to seize the throne, upon the Seeadler, a German war-vessel, without sending any notice of his intention to the British Consul. The latter protested vigorously against this act. It is stated, however, in a telegram from Berlin that notice of Said Khalid's departure was given to the British Government some days previously.

The comments of the British Press on the Said Khalid incident are answered with considerable acerbity by the German papers.

The *Cologne Gazette* has published the following apparently semi-official telegram from Berlin :—The case was so clear, from the point of view of International Law, that it was from the first impossible to understand how England could imagine that Germany would surrender Said, and thus render to her the services of an executioner. More than any other State, England has always maintained that, in the case of political offences, extradition is inadmissible, so that, even if it were conceded that Said fled to the German Consulate to escape punishment for a political crime, Germany had a perfect right to refuse to extradite him. But it is by no means certain that he can be regarded as a political criminal, especially as England herself at one time recognised him as the legitimate heir to the throne. It may, therefore, easily be argued that he simply exercised an inalienable right when he took possession of the throne after the late Sultan's death. However that may be, his extradition was out of the question, and was immediately and decidedly refused when England demanded it. On Monday last (Sept. 28) the Imperial Government informed the English Government of their intention to grant him and his companions on board the cruiser Seeadler. Zanzibar territory was not touched in the operation, for the German Consulate is close to the sea. Nevertheless, the British Government thought it necessary to protest against it on Thursday (Oct. 1), though they must have foreseen that the protest would not make the slightest impression. The transference was effected exactly as was ordered from Berlin. One of the Seeadler's boats, armed with a-gun, fetched Said from the German Consulate under the guns of the ship. In other circumstances, the operation might, perhaps, have been carried out less ostentatiously ; but as England had indulged in the luxury, of a protest, the transference of Said otherwise than quite publicly and in broad daylight would not have been compatible with the dignity of the German Empire. So the British have nobody to blame but themselves and their quite unsuitable protest for the fact that the transference took place under circumstances which do not seem to be very agreeable to them.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, in its comments on the incident, says :—It is a matter of total indifference to the Germans whether England is or is not offended by their acting in accordance with International Law. We have had so much experience of British friendship in Africa—in Witu for example—that their displeasure does not disturb our equanimity in the least. Germany has to take care of her own interests, and not of Great Britain's, and the British protectorate of Zanzibar has already inflicted serious injury upon us. The Arab element in our protectorate is very important to us, and our protection of Said will stand us in good stead. It is more than unwise of the British papers to revive the recollection of the Emperor's telegram to President Kruger. The schoolmaster toue adopted by the English towards us is a thing we are getting sick of, and people in London will have to reconcile themselves to the fact that other nations exist with rights equal to theirs, who desire to spread and multiply in foreign continents. The many diplomatic defeats which England has suffered of late should have taught Downing-street a little caution. The *Figaro* has very opportunely printed a long letter from Zanzibar, in which it is stated that the French there approved of the German Consul's refusal to surrender Said, and that cordial relations exist between the Germans and the French in East Africa, where they stand shoulder to shoulder against the British. This good-fellowship obtains, however, not merely in Zanzibar, but in the German and French Colonies in West Africa. It exists in the Transvaal and Madagascar as well, and even in Nossi Be, despite the formidable competition of German with French trade there. Germany's proceeding in the claimant to the throne of Zanzibar cannot but increase the influence of the Empire. That is the main thing, and it seems to us a matter of course that our Foreign Office should invariably give our interests the preference, and ignore those of England, which itself consitently disregards others in Colonial questions.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* regards the affair as "highly satisfactory," for the reason that it is a fresh proof of the decisive abandonment of the former policy of complaisance to England. The *Boersen Zeitung* says :—"Said Khalid will be settled on German territory, where he can quietly look forward to the future development of things. The future may perhaps bring some changes in the present state of sovereignty, which to-day cannot even be intimated. It may, however, be inferred from the energy with which the German rights are now maintained that one is determined here to prevent the question of sovereignty from stagnating. It is known that the sympathies of the Arabs are on the German side, and in the East such symptoms used to have their historical consequences."

The *Berlin Echo* has published an article which starts with a boast that the Germans are beating the English out of the field in trade, and goes on to make England responsible for the death of all the Germans killed on the Loire, because, it says, England supplied the French with money and arms. Then it proceeds to demolish England's military reputation. The Prussians saved England from defeat at Waterloo ; the French pulled England through at the Alma ; and the Balaclava charge is put down to the General's having taken a glass too much of wine. The French took the Malakoff—nothing is said about the Redan ; English soldiers were and are drunken, and England has no men to fill its ships !

The *Cologne Gazette*, on Oct. 6, published a lengthy and violently anti-English communication from Zanzibar, giving what purports to be an account of the proceedings of Said Khalid, the usurper, upon the death of the late Sultan, and of the steps taken to dislodge him from the Palace, as well as a historical sketch of the Zanzibar dynasty. The *Times'* Berlin correspondent, in telegraphic report, says that it is dated from Zanzibar on the beginning of September, seems to be the work of some German official. It begins with an historical account of the Zanzibar dynasty, evidently with the object of proving Said Khalid to be the rightful Sultan. At the death of Said Ali in 1893, says the writer, Said Khalid, then only nineteen years old, proceeded to the Palace and took possession of the throne. The then British Consul, Mr. Rennell Rodd, informed him, however, that his assumption of power had not been accomplished in due form, and induced him to leave the Palace, in order to be reinstated by English authority. Trusting blindly in his own good right, and in the English promise, Khalid withdrew, only to find that not he, but his cousin, Hamid bin Thwain, had been appointed to the Throne. It is difficult to understand why the English should have opposed the accession of Said Khalid. They put forward the pretext that he objected to the abolition of slavery, but this plea is not valid, since the English do practically nothing to abolish slavery, and allowed it to exist under the government of Hamid bin Thwain. They were probably afraid that the gifted Khalid, who had grown up in the Court of the independent Said Bargash, might prove unmanageable, though, evidently ignorant of his influence with the populace, they permitted him to remain in Zanzibar quietly to work for his own end. The death of Said Hamid found the English entirely unprepared. One would have thought that in view of his action on the death of Said Ali, Khalid would have been strictly watched. Nothing of the kind was done. Said Khalid simply went to the Palace, posted the bodyguard at all the approaches, and placed the building in a state of defence. The British Vice-Consul and Gen. Sir Lloyd Matthews summoned Khalid to leave the Palace, promising to reinstate him immediately as Sultan. Khalid replied that he had entered the Palace as rightful heir and refused to say why he should leave it. Jubilation prevailed throughout the town at the belief that Said Khalid had succeeded to the Throne, since he is worshipped by the populace. Then follows an account of the sending of the ultimatum and of the bombardment, the writer appearing to be especially delighted at the resistance offered by the Glasgow to the English warships. After the bombardment, continues the narrative, 200 corpses, including those of many women and children were strewn about the place square or buried under the debris. There were, besides, some 500 wounded. The Palace buildings were looted by the English marines in a way which would have been thought impossible on the part of disciplined soldiers. Of the valuables accumulated by the Sultans nothing was left ; all boxes and chests were ransacked. Treaties of commerce and other State documents were strewn about among the ruins.

When the Sultan had ceased accompanied by a number of his principal supporters, Said Khalid left the Palace by a back door and hurried to the German Consulate. He encountered no English troops on the way, as naturally no one had thought of surrounding the Palace. Some of the native constabulary who had been sent to take him prisoner presented arms when he came in sight. When near the German Consulate Khalid sent forward two Arabs who were fortunate enough to meet a German doctor. The latter immediately informed the German Consul that Khalid was about to seek his protection. Said was completely calm and self-possessed. He is firmly convinced that he is the rightful God-appointed ruler and that it is his duty todefend his right to the uttermost. The English set Said Hamud bin Mahommed upon the throne, a poor member of the Muscat line, almost unknown in Zanzibar, and without friends among the Arabs. Throughout the whole affairs only one Arab openly took the part of the English "slave liberators"—Tippo Tib. Many prominent Arabs who had espoused Khalid's cause were imprisoned, among them Mohammed bin Sulimane Mendri, who in 1889 was sent as envoy to Berlin.

Should, as can hardly be doubted, Khalid be treated as a political refugee and not be given up to the English, the whole affair must be regarded as highly advantageous for Germany, however regrettable it may be in itself. With Khalid in the German Colony, the rightful Sultan of Zanzibar, who is completely worshipped by the people, the prestige of Germany among the Arabs has enormously increased. Germany is becoming the paramount Power in East Africa. A strong stream of immigration to the German Colony may be expected, for all are discontented with the English regime. The Arabs mourn the loss of their Said Khalid, the Indians are angry with their protectors, who let them to be pillaged by the populace during the bombardment, while the negroes have lost all hope of an improvement in their condition. They have heard so much of freedom, but are still exposed to the arbitrary will of their Arab masters The Germans, who from the beginning have acted justly, are masters in their own Colony, and are beloved by subjects and neighbours. The English, on the contrary, who have long striven to gain the favour of the people by means of backsheesh and patient toleration of native impudence, have recently to contend with a sanguinary revolution in British East Africa and could only retain their supremacy in Zanzibar by means of a bombardment. Things have now gone so far that in the mosque of Zanzibar prayers are offered up that Allah may free Zanzibar from the English and deliver it to the Germans. This success of the youthful and much abused Colonial policy of Germany is due not only to German efforts, but to the incompetence of the leading English officials in Zanzibar.

The report ends with an attack upon Messrs. Hardinge and Cave so virulent that it would seem to be the outcome of personal animosity. The whole reprot is characteristic of the sentiments entertained with regard to England in German Colonial circles, which, while inclined to join the Arabs in entreating Allah to deliver Zanzibar from the English yoke and to place it under the clement and beneficent rule of the Germans, do not stone unturned to lighten the task of the Moslem deity.

ANGLOPHILIA AND ANGLOPHOBIA IN FRANCE.

MR. ERNEST H. VIZETELLY has contributed two long articles to the *Westminster Gazette*, on "England, France, and Egypt," the gist of which is that "there was far less unanimity in France on the eve of the Franco-German War of 1870 than there is now on the question of supporting any Ministry that may energetically seek to put a term to the English occupation of Egypt. On many sides," says Mr. Vizetelly, "among educated people as among the illiterate classes, I was assured that the sole meaning of the Franco-Russian alliance was that Russia was going to help France to drive England out of Egypt. This lesson is, I believe, widespread throughout the French provinces, whatever opinion of her own Paris may entertain on the subject." Writing in the same journal, a correspondent gives the other side to Mr. Ernest Vizetelly's pessimistic picture. The correspondent says :—"If French newspapers from time to time break out into violent diatribes against England, never were English manners and customs so popular with our neighbours as now. I have just been making a round of visits in chateaux and country-houses, all more or less remote from the capital. Everywhere I heard English speech, found abundance of native literature, and was reminded of insular habits. Afternoon tea is served as regularly as at home. Valets or housemaids, as the case may be, demand at what hour Monsieur or Madame would like their 'tub,' and if hot or cold. Out of doors, lawn-tennis is the order of the day, the men wearing knicker-bockers and orthodox stockings ; the ladies sailor hats and tailor-made dresses. At a Burgundian chateau, the other day, I saw a curious evidence of this flattering imitativeness. On the luncheon-table placed at intervals stood two little silver toast racks containing dry toast. The house-party, including myself, the only foreigner, numbered fourteen people. All but two had visited England, and all possessed some knowledge of our language, as well as considerable familiarity with our literature. One young lady, who spoke very good English indeed, was an enthusiastic admirer of Keats and Shelley. Another fellow-guest, a retired naval officer, was particularly fond of Capt. Marryat's sea-stories. This gallant old sailor could also express himself fairly well in the tongue of perfide Albion. I mention such facts because, trifling as they may seem in themselves, they show how much more natural liking and sympathy exist between the French and English nations than between any other two of Europe. Our politics, of course, are a wholly different matter. On this subject I only touch so far as to show how Anglophilia and Anglophobia counteract each other, the latter, let us hope, to be fin

THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

THE scheme which has just transformed the old Ordnance Store Department has now been sufficiently long before the Service to have been well criticised, and it does not meet with favour. First of all, we are to have highly-paid administrative Staff officers supervising a comparatively poorly-paid executive who will perform almost all the duties of the defunct Ordnance Store Department. The administrative branch is to be temporary, the executive branch is to permanent. The administrative, nominally open to the Army, will in practice be drawn mainly from the Artillery, for whom it will be a close preserve, and will doubtless provide a number of billets for deserving young officers. An officer can join with only four years' service, having had but small opportunity of learning the general routine, and none whatever of mastering the intricacies of ordnance work. He must, it is true, have gained the firemaster's certificate, but the effect of that will be to lessen his chance of experience by withdrawing him from his duty for six or eight months out of four years. Very junior officers will be called upon at short notice to watch and to supervise men a great deal older than themselves, who have had a life-long training in the work which they are to teach. The manning of the executive branch involves a complete reversal of War Office policy for many years past—a policy never more pronounced than it was in the few months preceding the issue of this remarkable warrant. The whole of the executive duties, the buying and selling, the local control of everything, all the drudgery, all the real power, is to be placed in the hands of quartermasters, who are to be subject to the administrative branch. We have not the smallest wish to say anything to the detriment of the quartermasters of the Army, than whom no more deserving body of officers exists, but we do think it remarkable that the policy expressed again and again in the existing regulations of denying to these officers any sort of financial control should thus be swept away in that department of the Army which spends more money than any other. Yet there is not the smallest doubt that the handling of the Ordnance Store Department in all its ramifications is by this warrant made over to the quartermasters of the corps. The new administrative branch will never be able to carry on the routine. The War Office will look to them to keep things straight, but the supervisors will be as children in the hands of the supervised. The 4th Class ordnance officers must necessarily be the more numerous class—as many perhaps as all their seniors put together. They are to be appointed for a period of five years, with the nominal power of re-appointment after an interval of two more years. But is it likely that any officer will want to go back to the position which he held seven years before? To get back he will want to go to a higher class, but there will not be room for one in two, possibly not for one in three, in that class, so that any man who enters the department will do so knowing that his chance of serving in it for more than five years is small.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,095 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041, tons, Captain H Elliott, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (3rd October) via coast ports, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE s s Teltus, 1,039 tons, Captain C D Davidson, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Calcutta (13th October), with a cargo of 3,163 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mohammudi, 1,251 tons, Captain E A Erikson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 312 horses, 16 cases opium, and 122 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain F Sheidrick, sailed on Saturday last, for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with the same bottom cargo, Miss L A Beaumont, Mrs Robertson and 2 children, Mr. Abdool Latif Cassum and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co s s s Nowshera, 1,931 tons, Captain J Stone, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar and Delagoa Bay, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr L Creasy, Mr J W L O Hena, Mr Bapu Luxmon Warkar, Mr A M Nunes, Mrs R Castelino and 848 coolies and deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,493 tons, Captain W Gray, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Right Revd Cavallin, Revd G Barlow, Revd John Moore, Mr and Mrs Stewart and 2 children, and 20 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (22nd October), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Tyler, Capt Widdicombe, Mrs Major, Mr Read, Mr Alabdad Khan, 748 coolies for Mombassa and 187 deck.

THE Wilson Line s s Alecto, 2,341 tons, Captain J Burhall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, (24th September), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Eugel, Dr Wikeby, Mrs Muheley, Mrs Hack, Mr Briscoe, Miss Priest, Miss S Priest, Miss Pindar, Miss H Pindar, Miss Hack, and Mr Ahmed Mohidin. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Rohilla, 2,169 tons, Captain F Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, (3rd October) via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Col J Courtenay Hixson. From Yokohama—Mrs F C Farmar and infant, Miss Varuum. From Sydney—Chief Justice Roe, Miss Roe, Mr Collella, Mr Blasdale, From Melbourne—Miss Coleman. Mr Kirkpatrick. From Sydney—Mr W H Lawes, From Adelaide—Miss Eooke, Mrs Maitland, Mr A McVitoe, Miss Dove, Mr Digby, Mrs Anderson. From different ports—9 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Naseri	850	Miller	Jedda		B & P S N Co
F	Hiroshima Maru	2020	Anderson	Japan	25-10	Tata & Sons
N	Azamor	2004	Gibson	Dunkirk		Wallace & Co
P	Thibet	1691	Garrett	Jedda	26-10	B C Joosub
	—Ethiope	1905	John			T Morrison & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	533	Fakeera	Bhownugger	21-10	Shepherd & Co
Brahmani	621	Budroo	Mangalore	26-10	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
5	Kaiseri-Hind	2386	Daniel	China	29-10	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2230	Nicolist	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
11	Kalhadi	81		Daramtar		Shepherd & Co
15	Langbank	2965	Route	Hamburg	26-10	W & A G Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kapurthala	721	Robertson	Karachee	21-10	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 17s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay C S te continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·39 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Teltus (s)	Davidson	Calcutta, Sept 24.
24	Nadir (s)	Elliott	Calcutta, Oct 3.
	R. I. M. S. Canning	Rose	Karachi, Oct 21.
	Mohammudi (s)	Erikson	Busreh, Oct 10
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Oct 22.
25	Singapore (s)	Costa	Genoa, Oct 5.
	Alecto (s)	Burhall	Hull, Sept 24.
	Rohilla (s)	Cole	Shanghai, Oct 3.
	Kt Commander (s)	Durrant	Liverpool, Sept 5.
	Benedick (s)	Atkinson	Mauritius, Oct 12.
	Dan of Airlie (s)		Middlesbrough and London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Kapurthala (s)	Robertson	Karachi, &c.
	Hireshima Maru (s)	Anderson	Kobe.
	Pachumba (s)	Sheidrick	Persian Gulf.
	Thames	Nantes	Aden.
	Nowshera (s)	Stone	Zanzibar, &c.
25	Ellora (s)	Gray	Calcutta, &c.
	Byculla (s)	Stebbing	Rangoon, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Langbank s, 2965, Rout.
Azamor s, 2004, Gibson.
India s, 4185, Briscoe.
Imperator s, 2343, Nicolich.
Hydaspes s, 1912, Barcham
Kaiser-i-Hind s, 2386, Daniel
Peshawur s, 2372.
Rosetta s, 2039, Tillard.
Afghan s, 1439, Barton (for sale.)
Albion s, 2373, Race.
Eastry s, 1921, Carr.
Ethiope s, 1905, Miles.
Orient s, 3231, Valentine.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H. M. S. Sphinx, Baker.
H. M. S. Assaye, Cave.
H. M. S. Brisk, Rich.
H. M. S. Pegeon, Cartwright.
H. M. Hulk Tenasserim Goodridge.
H. M. S. Plasty, France.
R. I. M. S. Elphinstone. Mc-Arthur.
R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings, John.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Oct.				
21	Africa s	Jones	Moulmein.	
	Eridan s	Caillaud	Colombo,	Oct 15.
	Scharlachberger s.	Meyer	Hamburg,	Oct 20.
	Madura s	Croft	Rangoon,	Oct 18.

DEPARTURE.
Oct. 21.—Steamer Marora.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FOR ANTWERP.
Langbank s—14 cwts hemp, E Commercy; 472 cwts mustard-seed, A Bischeck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Imperator s—100 bales cot on, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—30 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—145 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 51 bales twist, E Noordin, and Co; 490 bales twist, Tata and Co.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, OCT. 6.

1st Life Guards—Capt H A Clowes resigns his commission.
Royal Horse Guards—Capt H T Fenwick to be Major, vice Sir John C Willoughby, Bart, retired.
1st Dragoon Guards—Major J E Benbow resigns his combatant commission on appointment to the Army Pay Department.
1st Dragoons—Super Capt J E Lindley to be Captain, vice F Y M'Mahon, seconded.
4th Hussars—Major C W Peters retires on retired pay; Capt C H Agnew, from 7th Hussars, to be Major, vice C W Peters.
9th Lancers—Capt W K W Jenner is seconded for service on the Staff; Super Capt Lord D J Cecil Compton to be Captain, vice W K W Jenner.
13th Hussars—Lieut L R J S Battye to be Captain, vice E W N Pedder, seconded.
14th Hussars—Lieut R C Stephen, Adjutant, to be Captain, *to complete establishment.*
15th Hussars—Capt R C Cokayne-Frith to be Major, vice A G Holland, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay.
21st Hussars—Lieut F E Paulet resigns his commission.
Royal Engineers—Brevet-Col S J Lambert, and Lieut-Col J L Macpherson, on completion of five years' service as regimental Lieut-Cols, are placed on half-pay; Lieut-Col J T Johnston retires on retired pay; Major C Maxwell is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. In consequence of the promotion of Major W F N Noel, the promotions to the rank of Major of the following officers are antedated as follows:—A D Meeres, to July 22, 1896; H N Dumbleton, to July, 25, 1896; T J W Pendergast, to Aug 5, 1896; H H Massy, to Aug 6, 1896; C W R St John, to Aug 12, 1896; A M Mantell, to Aug 13, 1896; P R Burn-Murdoch, to Sept 8, 1896. The following Captains to be Majors:—G Williams, in succession, to Brevet-Col S L Jacob, placed on half-pay; W Huskisson, in succession to Brevet-Col S J Lambert; T A Cregan, in succession to Lieut-Col J L Macpherson; E Druitt, vice C Maxwell; H F Chesney, in succession to Lieut-Col J T Johnston. The following Lieutenants to be Capts:—A J Pilcher, vice P R Burn-Murdoch, promoted; E P Brooker, vice G Williams; A Walpole, vice W Huskisson; J E Vavasseur, vice T A Cregan.
Lincolnshire Regt—Capt H E Walter to be Adjutant, vice Capt A W Dewar, who has vacated that appointment.
Suffolk Regt—Major C A Clare Deane retires on retired pay; Capt A F Fouiton to be Major, vice C A C Deane.
Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—Sergt-Major J Cuttle, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieut, vice Hon Capt R Scott, deceased.
Leicestershire Regt—The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Queen's Cadet T P Melvill, from the R M College, which was notified in the "Gazette" of Sept 4, 1896, is cancelled; South Wales Borderers—Sec, Lieut F I Day is seconded for special extra-regimental employment.
East Lancashire Regt—The seconding of Capt C Haynes, which was notified in the "Gazette" of June 9 1896 is antedated to Sept 30, 1895; the promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut L St G Le Marchant is antedated to Dec 11, 1895, vice H Q Pinboro, seconded; the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of S c Lieut E F Rutter is antedated to Dec 11, 1895.
Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut P B Norris resigns the appointment of Adjutant.
Hampshire Regt—Capt W H Trethewy is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.
Manchester Regt—Capt G H Moore is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.
Princess of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—Capt W G Ley, to be Major, vice T Currie, promoted; Lieut J W Saunders to be Captain, vice W G Ley; Sec Lieut A W Ralston to be Lieutenant, vice J W Saunders.
Durham Light Infantry—Super-Capt F G Kenyon-Slaney to be Capt, vice T R Johnson-Smyth, promoted.
Gordon Highlanders—Lieut A L H Buchanan to be Captain, vice F Gordon, seconded.
Royal Irish Rifles—Super Capt T S Fox-Strangways to be Captain, vice W G Lilling-ton, placed on temporary half-pay.
Army Service Corps—The following First-class Staff Sergeant-Majors to be Quartermasters, with the honorary rank of Lieut ant:—J Grapes, vice Hon Lieut W E Barnes, deceased, and J T Huggins, vice Hon Lieut J Anderson, seconded.
Staff—Col A Fitz R Hart, C B, from Lt-Col, half-pay to be an Assistant-Adjutant-General, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col R H O'Grady Haly, C B, D S O, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.
Army Chaplains' Department—The Rev T Murray to be Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class, dated July 1, 1885, such antedate not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay, prior to Oc. 1, 1895, and not to carry back allowances.
Army Medical Staff—Surg-Capt W F Bailey, M D, retires from the service receiving a gratuity.
Army Pay Department—The following officers having resigned their combatant commissions to be Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Captain:—Capt E C Elcke, from the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt), and Major J E Benbow from 1st Dragoon Guards.
Army Veterinary Department—Vet-Capt W A Crow to be Veterinary-Major.
Memoranda—Col W R Slacke, Colonel on the Staff, commanding Royal Engineers, North-Western District, is placed on retired pay; Lieut-Col A A W Beamish, late Reserve List Royal Engineers, is placed on retired pay; Col C E Ansley, Colonel on the Staff, commanding Royal Engineers, China, &c, retires on retired pay; Qmr and Hon Lieut R R Lauder, the Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), is granted the honorary rank of Captain.
Reserve of Officers—Capt J R M Anderson, Major, late 3rd Worcestershire regt, resigns his commission.
Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg-Lieut A L Jones, who was appointed to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers in the *Gazette* of Sept 8, 1896, should have been described as the 3rd Glamorgan Volunteer Rifle Corps, and not as therein stated.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—F G Prine, to Active; E S Houseman, to Warspite, (Oct 3); W L Bamber, to Polyphemus; J W E Townsend, to Rodney; C la P Lewin, to Ramilies; C E Chapman, to Cambrian; G W Mason, to Howe; C B Campbell, to Gibraltar; W S Seke, to Imperieuse; C H France-Hayhurst, to Crescent; P A Robarts, to Bonaventure; H E Hillman, to Firebrand; C H R Atkinson, to Martin; F W Melvill, to Satellite (Oct 1); W Thorp, to Pembroke (Oct 6); P G Brown and H L Wells, to Pembroke, additional; F Acton, G H S Potter, and A B Barker, to Victory, additional, for Duke of Wellington; B A Austen, to Vivid, additional (Oct 1); G G Codrington and H R Heathcote, to Vivid, additional (Oct 7).
Sub-Lieutenants—G H Brown, to Anson, re-appointed from date of re-commission, undated; C L Maclean, to Forte; C T Hewlett-Cooper, to Cambrian; O E Lezgett, to Blake; J K P Dooner, to Charybdis; S R Miller, to Active; W C G Ruxton, to Northampton, additional for Curacoa; H H Smith, to Vivid, additional, for Decoy (Oct 5); F Johnson, to Wildfire, additional, for Salmon; G W Williams, to Pryer; A P Sosiffect to Philomel; A H Nelson, to Pallas; F D Arnold-Foster, to Vivid, additional, for Sunfish; S Y Ellis, to Comus (Oct 5).
Midshipmen—W W Wilson, W G Howard, H O R Inold, H F Sadleir, and H F D Jeff, to Active; C T Hardy, T J Hallett, G R L Edwards, and B E Prichard, to Volage; R J N Watson, G K Chetwode, and L H Crozier, to Champion; A H Alington, J R Dodington, and E Wigram, to Calypso; C L L Young to Orlando (Oct 7); A B Humphery, G W M O Campbell, and H V Dundas, to Repulse; M R Best, F C Fisher, A Begg, C F Ballard, and F M Hodgson, to Empress of India; J H C Ogilvy, the Hon A L O Forbes-Sempell, R G Hobson, and B G Washington, to Blenheim; V D English, to Resolution, E H G Grogan, N H Carter, H P Cayley, F R Wrottesley, H T Prchard, T E Harrison, and S Newcombe, to Royal Sovereign; C C Johnson, to Magnificent; and R E Chicott, R T Brendon, and T F Brayshay, to Blake (Oct 8); H J Orr, to Empress of India (Sept 28); A H F Johnston, to Resolution (Oct 1).
Fleet Engineer.—J. Bennett, to Royal Arthur (Sept 28).
Engineers—H W Harris, to Electra; A S Crisp; to Whiting; A T Stone, to Griffin; W E Hosken, to Recruit F W Marshall, to Defiance; G K Edwards to President as Admiralty Inspector of Torpedoes; R B Dixon, to Pembroke, additional, for Victorious (Oct 3).
Surgeon—H G T Major, to Defiance, lent (Oct 2).
Paymasters—H K Horsey, to Impregnable; G H A Willis, to Imperieuse to be secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Stat on (Oct 3).
Assistant Paymaster—V H Alton, to Victory, additional for Duke of Wel ington (Oct 24).
Clerks—R A F Hughes, to Philomel (Oct 3); G B Keenan, to Alexandra (Oct 24).
Gunners—R J Graham, to Alexandra; E H Read (acting) to Victory additional, for Boadicea (Oct 5); T L Ellis, to Anson, when recommissioned (undated); G H Chubb, to Impregnable; W P Rowe, to Vivid, additional, for Bellerophon (Oct 20); W H H Searle (acting) to Vivid, additional, for Opossum.
Chief Boatswain—G Martlew, to Tamar, additional, for Hong Kong Yard, reappointed on promotion.
Carpenter—G Ellerton, to Seahorse.
Admiralty, Sept. 29—Staff-Surgeon H F Yeo has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet.
Sept 30—Royal Marine Artillery—The seconding of Capt Conway-Gordon, and the promotion of Lieuts Pym, Peacocok, and Worthington is in the Royal Marine Artillery, and not as stated in the "Gazette of Sept 25.
Royal Marine Light Infantry—Major and Brevet Lt-Col H Stanley Thompson is placed on the retired List, at his own reques, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Feb 5, 1872, and Nov 29, 1881; Capt K C B Roe is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.
Oct 1 In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Fleet Paym W H Gribbell has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Paymaster in Chief.
Oct 1—Royal Marines Major and Brevet Lieut Col H S Thompson (retired) to be Recruiting Staff Officer, Second Class, at Cambridge, vice Capt and Brevet Major A C Pearson, resigned.
Oct 2—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in the Council of Jan 9, 1886, Assist-Paymr F W B Barnes has been placed on the Retired List of his rank Boatswain G Martlew has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in Her Majesty's Fleet.
Oct 5—The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet:—E H Donovan, C Asser, F Acton, C R W Brewis, G H S Potter, W C Chaytor, B A Austen, W Speke, C H France-Hayhurst, J W E Townsend W L Bamber, P A Robarts, C E Chapman, P G Brown, G W Mason, C H R Atkinson, A B Barker C La P Lewin, C B Hampshire, H L Wells, H E Hillman.

THE FUTURE OF COREA.

THE Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—The *Novoe Vremya*, after discussing its latest private intelligence from the Far East, says that the political destiny of the Corean Peninsula now rests solely and entirely with Russia and Japan, and that these two Powers have finally arrived at a perfectly workable modus vivendi, to the exclusion of the British and other European Governments, with regard to the pacification and future government of the kingdom. In speaking of the financial condition of Corea, the Russian journal expresses its dissatisfaction at the continuance of an Englishman (named Brown) in the position of Chief Receiver of Corean Customs dues. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—I learn that the Russian Minister at Seoul has been instructed to inform the King of Corea that Russia is not thinking of concluding a treaty with Japan for the joint protectorate of the kingdom. Russia considers the Corean question as completely closed. Corea it regards in the light of an appendage to Siberia, in which Russia alone has any vital interest. The same information, it is added, was communicated to Lord Salisbury while the Tsar was in England.

REV. H. W. RAW, of Handsworth Wesleyan College, has been ordained for service in South India, and Rev. H. B. Sutton, of Didsbury College, has been ordained to Central China.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 24th OF OCTOBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	30·007	Calm	1	89·6	5·7	61	...	7·46	...
Sirsa	29·983	E	2	93·3	63·3	51	...	9·26	...
Delhi	29·864	Calm	1	93·7	64·4	55	...	20·76	—5·47
Agra	29·963	NW	4	96·0	68·8	54	...	10·29	—16·20
Cawnpore	29·926	NNE	1	98·4	64·1	56	...	12·30	...
Allahabad	29·928	Calm	1	98·1	65·4	59	...	19·84	—16·93
Jhansi	29·961	NW	1	98·6	73·2	44	...	30·60	—6·85
Jacobabad	29·941	NE	3	96·0	67·1	37	...	1·83	—0·88
Karachi	29·951	Calm	6	89·8	72·5	88	...	13·07	+6·09
Jeypore	29·94	C	3	94·1	66·0	64	...	11·63	—14·94
Ajmere	30·014	C	3	93·4	62·1	62	...	24·36	+4·26
Deesa	29·81	W	5	96·8	65·0	58	...	25·14	—0·60
Ahmedabad	29·967	NNW	1	96·7	72·6	63	...	31·90	...
Bhuj	29·95	WNW	8	96·5	69·8	80	...	19·38	+5.54
Rajkot	29·994	NW	5	93·9	71·8	75	...	38·30	+10·48
Veraval	29·958	N	11	85·1	74·3	78	...	16·87	...
Neemuch	29·99	Calm	5	94·8	66·2	43	...	28·96	—1·58
Indore	29·997	NW	3	94·2	62·6	52	...	26·38	—5·91
Sangor	29·954	Calm	3	93·3	67·1	43	...	37·15	—8·46
Jubulpore	29·983	SE	2	94·0	64·7	59	...	65·35	+8·75
Hoshangabad	29·978	Calm	...	94·9	66·7	55	...	41·88	—11·78
Khandwa	29·85	Calm	4	97·7	67·6	52	...	33·54	+2·41
Raipur	29·94	Calm	1	92·3	67·2	56	...	62·28	+14·07
Nagpur	29·969	Calm	1	95·8	68·6	61	...	50·27	+5·88
Amraoti	29·97	ESE	1	96·7	68·4	57	...	29·79	—1·11
Akola	29·958	ESE	3	97·8	67·8	43	...	25·35	—8·70
Surat	29·961	Calm	C	94·1	73·5	75	...	42·91	—3·82
Malegaon	29·971	NNW	5	96·4	70·2	74	...	22·84	—0·30
Bombay	29·946	NE	12	88·2	79·0	82	...	86·86	+14·78
Poona	29·967	E	8	97·0	69·4	69	...	27·50	+2·78
Ahmednagar	29·969	NNE	4	94·8	65·4	67	...	15·75	...
Aurangabad	29·968	Calm	3	96·9	68·2	33	...	27·53	...
Sholapur	29·974	SE	6	97·3	68·1	37	...	10·4	—18·84
Ratnagiri	29·945	ESE	5	88·9	73·9	78	...	69·63	—39·49
Belgaum	29·957	Calm	11	85·2	62·9	83	0·65	59·87	+17·18
Goa	29·961	Calm	5	88·0	77·4	87	...	71·56	...
Karwar	29·951	ENE	2	85·2	75·0	91	...	102·20	—18·57
Mangalore	29·942	ESE	8	86·8	74·9	81	...	118·93	+10·31
Calicut	29·944	ESE	7	87·7	75·6	82	...	10·37	+6·26
Cochin	29·963	C	3a	89·2	71·2	87	0·37	89·85	+6·04
Bangalore	29·361	SW	6	84·3	61·4	57	...	16·33	—7·61
Secunderabad	29·965	C	4	93·6	66·0	52	...	19·7	—8·68
Masulipatam	29·91	NNE	4	90·0	74·4	83	...	23·2	—7·39
Bellary	29·951	C	3	95·7	68·7	61	...	3·5	—10·81
Cuddapah	29·948	E	7	98·2	72·7	57	...	14·47	—10·34
Madras	29·943	NNW	4	91·5	69·5	71	...	15·9	—6·79
Coimbatore	29·958	W	2	89·4	69·3	77	...	12·92	+3·47
Trichinopoly	29·948	Calm	3	93·3	70·9	72	...	7·07	9·87
Negapatam	29·915	W	9	86·1	75·9	80	...	8·24	—8·83
Colombo	29·916	E	7	88·6	75·5	74	...	39·2	+7·69
Aden (23rd)	29·919	SW	...	90·2	76·4	64	...	0·0	—7·43

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly at Lahore, Sirsa, Sugor and Agra, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution continues to be somewhat irregular, and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bhuj and Veraval. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the mean of the season in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and at Jhansi, Allahabad, Malegaon, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Bellary and Cuddapah, and the minimum 6° to 9° in excess at Malegaon and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Jhansi and the lowest 60° at Lahore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy at Jacobabad, Ratnagiri and Coimbatore. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Belgaum and Cochin. As far as can be gathered in absence of a telegram from Negapatam, the weather to the eastwards or south-eastwards of Madras appears to be unsettled. An extremely small area of low pressure is shown by the isobars to exist at and about Bombay and Ratnagiri, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition, and will become slightly cloudy. Local scattered rain is probable on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SATURDAY'S observations:—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly over North-West India, but has changed very little elsewhere. The small depression over North-West India has disappeared and that over the Deccan largely filled up. Readings are high over North Punjab, low over Bihar, Lower Sind, the Arabian Sea and the Bay, but the pressure differences are small. Winds are very variable and are higher than usual very generally. The mean temperature is slightly lower than usual in north-eastern and eastern parts of India and excessive elsewhere. The abnormal excess is greatest in Khandeish and the highest maximum is ninety-nine degrees in Jhansi. Hail and rain have fallen in North-West Himalayas, heavy snow in Sikhim and showers of rain in Jalpaiguri Sibsagar, Kerdar, Thyetemo, Trivandrum, Cochin and Belgaum. At the last station half an inch of rain has been received, but elsewhere the amounts were small.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

THE Sirdar and his staff have returned to Dongola after a successful reconnoitring expedition southwards. Every Emir and Sheik between Dongola and Merawi has surrendered to the Egyptian authorities.
The Khedive has conferred upon Sir H. H. Kitchener the Grand Cordon of the Osmanieh Order.
So far as is at present arranged, the following is to be the disposition of the forces which will occupy the Province of Dongola:—The 9th and 2nd Battalions, will garrison Merawi under Major Pain; the 11th Battalion, commanded by Major Jackson with a company of the Camel Corps under Wilkinson, will hold Korti; the 12th and 13th Battalions will remain here under Major MacDonald; the 3rd under Major Sillem will be posted at Handak; and the 1st Battalion, under Major Heygate, will also go southward to garrison a post.
Lieut. Beatty, R.N., with the gunboat Abu Klea, will patrol the river between Korti and Merawi.
Mustapha Khamil, the Egyptian subject, who has repeatedly made himself conspicuous by his publications against British rule in Egypt, recently addressed a letter to Mr. Gladstone, in which he begs him to extend to Mahommedans in Egypt the sympathies which he has shown for the Armenians. "In demanding the evacuation of Egypt," says the writer, "you would be pleading, not only the cause of a civilised and tolerant people, but also that of the dignity and honour of Great Britain." Mr. Gladstone in his reply said:—As regards my sentiments on the subject of the evacuation of Egypt, I declared to his Excellency M. Waddington that the Government of 1892 was prepared to discuss the question; but no reply was received from the French Government while I was in office, and now as a purely private person I am deprived of all authority to intervene in this matter.

Tender Feet,
Hot Feet, Tired Feet
Instantly Relieved by
Condy's Fluid.
Cheap, Safe, Certain.
Directions with Bottle.
Sold Everywhere.
Refuse Imitations.
USE
Condy's Fluid

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this
Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS TO THE PUBLIC.

"Are you subject to Indigestion, Flatulency, and Headache?"

If so, take Warner's Safe Cure, which never fails to promptly relieve these symptoms.

"Do you have pain in the right side or under Shoulder-blade, a bitter, oily taste in the mouth, a furred tongue; specks before the eyes?"

Sure signs that the Liver is inactive.

Then use Warner's Safe Cure, which is a powerful Liver Invigorator and Sure Cure for these ailments.

2/9 & 4/6 per bottle of Chemists & Dealers.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as,

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

In Half-size Bottles,
And also in large 4/6 size.

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

☞ The name, **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Thorough good value, Rs. 25.

The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2 6/8 inches.

PERRINS' widely known Binocular *Field & Race Glasses* are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR PERRINS, LONDON.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes and Microscopes free on application.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals.

THRE

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill BIRMINGHAM

THE BEST
"REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. *Rs. 22.0*
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints *Rs. 31.0*

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.

Agents—

Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.

Karachi: ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

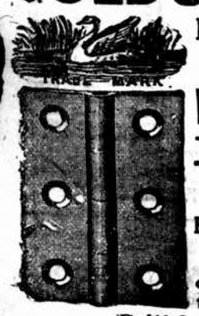
From £4 upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. B. NAZIR & Co., 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

GOLD & Co.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all British Merchants.

LEA & PERRINS

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

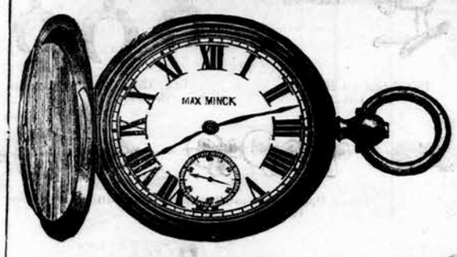
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.



JUST RECEIVED
A CONSIGNMENT OF RARE AND SPECIAL BARGAINS FROM MOST FAMOUS MAKERS.
KEYLESS ACTION,
FULL JEWELLED.
ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS

Engine-Turned or Richly Engraved.

Gold Filled Case, Crystal Open Face	Rs. 125
Ditto Hunter Case	Rs. 130 to „ 150
Ditto Demi-Hunter Case	„ 140

NOTE.—These Gold Filled Cases are of the same quality of metal, SOLID THROUGHOUT. Guaranteed equal to 18-carat gold in appearance, and not to change colour or tarnish in wear.

Sterling Silver Case, Crystal Open Face	Rs. 65
Ditto Hunter Case	„ 75
Ditto Demi-Hunter Case	„ 80

The whole of the above are of specially strong manufacture, made to our special order, with all the latest improvements.

MAX MINCK & Co., Lahore and Simla.

Illustrated Price List of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, etc., free on application.

HUNTLY BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKY

REGISTERED BB

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

ALL MERCHANTS.

AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-14 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO., BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

REGISTERED

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

ESSENCES OF GINGER, LEMON, ORANGE &c.

Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medical Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.

HOP ALE AND GINGER ALE ESSENCES.

W. HAY, LIMITED, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, HULL

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

The difference between the cost per dozen bottles of Aerated Waters made from cheap or from best Essences is most trifling. The difference in quality is most marked.

No Manufacturer using ordinary Essences can compete with one using HAY'S preparations. Write at once for a List, which will be sent post free.

PRESIDENTS OF MESSES & CLUB STEWARDS SHOULD TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE ABOVE.

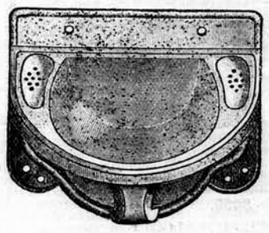
TWYFORD'S SANITARY AND LAVATORY SPECIALITIES

IN THE FINEST STAFFORDSHIRE EARTHENWARE AND VERY SUPERIOR WHITE ENAMELLED CLAY.

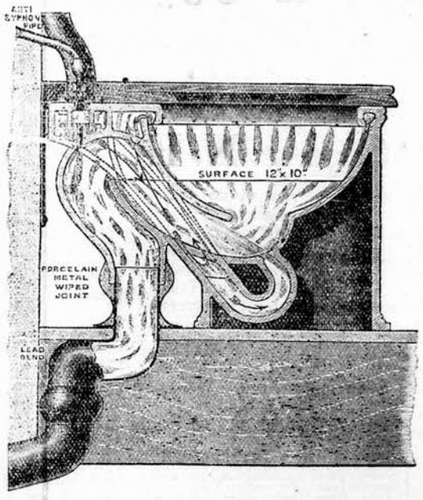
Suitable for MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, HOTELS, CLUBS, and GENERAL BUILDINGS.

PLUG BASIN WITH OVERFLOW.

SEMI PLUG BASIN.



THE PATENT TWYCLIFFE.



ANGULAR BASIN.

PLUG BASIN.

Large Stocks on hand, Estimates and Prices on application.

SOLE AGENTS: **W. C. ROWE,** Consulting-General Engineer and Contractor, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS" Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They're a Treasure." *Standard.*

Sold by all Stationers.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard.*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago. Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

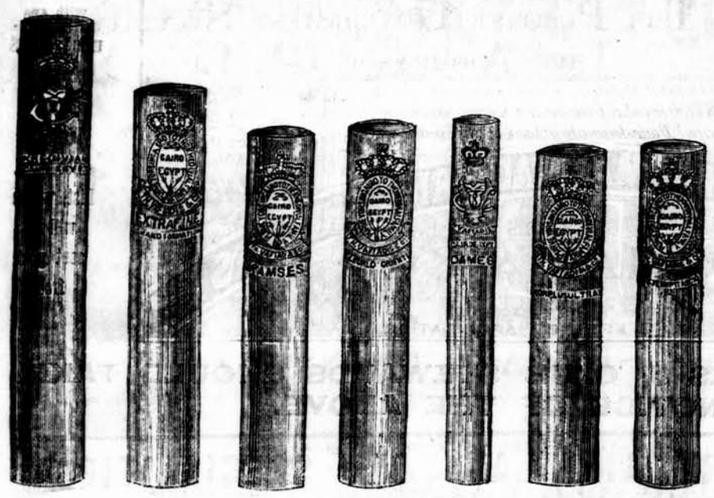
VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

THE ZENITH OF MESSRS. THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.'s HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

Smoked and known by every officer and gentleman throughout India and all over the world. They are highly recommended and approval by every one as the only genuine which have come out to India.

Purveyors to the Khedivial family at Cairo (Egypt) and to all Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout the world.

Our well-known brands are the favourites of the Regimental Mess and Clubs throughout India.



Rs. 7 per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us, and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HEMAGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

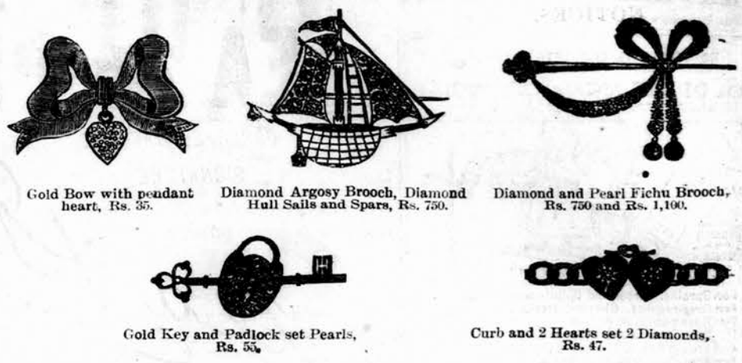
BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY & POONA


Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.
Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.
Diamond and Pearl Fichu Brooch, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,100.
Gold Key and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 55.
Curb and 2 Hearts set 2 Diamonds, Rs. 47.
Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.
Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.
Gold Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 42.
Harp, Diamond Strings, Rs. 450.
Curb and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 26.
Gold Violin, Rs. 26.
3 Swallows, Rs. 24.
Music, Rs. 16-8.
Gold Curb with Bow and Heart, Rs. 23-8.
Two Hearts and Knot set Ruby and Diamond, Rs. 46-8.
Pearl-bodied Bird, Rs. 140.
Three Gold Horse-shoes on Bambco, Rs. 26-8.
Gold Anchor on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.
Gold Pea Pod, Rs. 25.
2 Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.
Gold Buckle Brooch, Rs. 27-8.
Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.
Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 31.
Bar and Circle set Pearl, Rs. 32.
Gold Horn and Horse-shoe, Rs. 28, Rs. 31.
Two Gold Sculls, Rope and 2 Union Jacks, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 54.
Gold Key, Pearl set Handle, Rs. 50.
Gold and Platinum Golfsticks Pearl Ball, Rs. 52.
Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.
Gold Twisted Rope and Scull, Rs. 28-8.
Pearl set Horse-shoe and Nails, Rs. 32.
Diamond Crescent and Spray, Rs. 175.
Pearl set Horseshoe and Bit, Rs. 55.
Pearl set Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 95.
Gold Scull and Rope with Union Jack, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 40.
Pearl set Crescent and Star Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 180.

R. DITMAR'S

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR STORM & PUNKAHPROOF STORM & PUNKAHPROOF STORM & PUNKAHPROOF OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

No. 8086. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

No. 8715. HAMMERED IRON STAND WITH COPPER FOUNT.

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

THE BEST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA FOR TABLE-LAMPS HANGING-LAMPS LANTERNS OF EVERY KIND.

PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

No. 8076 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

R. DITMAR, LAMP WAREHOUSE. 69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S Patent LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS

(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/- & 21/-
Double, 24/-, 30/- & 33/6
Consultations, Descriptive Circulars, Price List, &c. free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London, 228, Piccadilly, England. Est. 50 Years.

All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS. ELASTIC, SILDING & other BELTS. All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

same as supplied to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet ; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY, Sole Agents and Importers.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD.

An Ideal Nourishment for Infants.

Because : It contains all the elements required to build up the frame, makes firm healthy flesh, bone and muscle. It is a perfect Food in itself, without any addition, as it contains milk that has been partially pre-digested, and it can be easily assimilated by the youngest infant.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

British Medical Journal.

A very Important Consideration for INDIA.

No milk required. As Soluble Food contains a large proportion of milk that has been partially peptonized, and sterilized, it needs only the addition of water, and one or two minutes boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the milk supply is poor, and often contaminated, the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

CARNRICK & CO., LTD., 24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, LONDON.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."

THOMSON'S TRADE MARK.

"GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.

APPROVED by the whole polite world.

Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.

TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS: W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.

See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

Printed and published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. ; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.